

Other strikes planned for weekend Airport to be shut totally on Saturday

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's major connection to the outside world will be severed this weekend, with the closure of Ben-Gurion Airport to all traffic from the beginning of Sabbath until its conclusion, 25 hours later, the special Histadrut committee set up to fight the government's decision to ground El Al on Saturdays and holidays decided yesterday.

Workers in other plants throughout the country which work on the Sabbath will also hold strikes on Saturday in solidarity with El Al's workers, the committee decided.

Airport Authority workers representative Shlomo Azulai threatened to shut down Ben-Gurion Airport on subsequent Saturdays as well, until the government changes its edict, which Azulai called discriminatory. "If El Al's workers are not allowed to work on the Sabbath, why should all the other airport workers do so? We shall not serve as Sabbath goys for the goyim," he said.

On Thursday, the Histadrut committee plans to hold a large meeting of works committees from plants throughout the country to demonstrate solidarity with the El Al workers' fight.

The committee consists of Moshe Levy, who is in charge of the transport workers' portfolio in the Histadrut, and representatives of other large works committees, many of whom are also members of the Histadrut Central Committee.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu said yesterday he does not plan on issuing back-to-work orders for El Al and airport workers on Saturday, adding he hoped the strike would be a one-time occurrence. "We shall not tolerate cutting Israel off from the world on subsequent weekends," he warned.

The Knesset Interior Committee yesterday criticized the "exaggerated" police forces sent to El Al's administration building at Ben-Gurion Airport last Wednesday evening. Committee chairwoman Shoshana Arbeli-Almozilino said there had been no need to send for the police to intervene in a work dispute, maintaining that Corfu had not been in danger.

The workers promised Corfu

safe passage out of the office," she said. "He was not a prisoner there. In fact, it was Corfu who locked the office from the inside. The workers did not prevent him from leaving."

She also said Corfu's appearance at the airport after the Knesset Finance Committee's ratification of El Al's closure on Saturdays was provocative, since the minister should have known how the workers were feeling and kept away.

The committee tried to determine just who had sent for the police. El Al managing director Yitzhak Shander said Corfu had insisted on calling them. Arbeli-Almozilino said El Al board chairman Hanan Perl did not have the guts to admit that he had called the police when there had been no need. "Perl should have calmed Corfu down and persuaded him not to call the police," she said.

Perl will be invited to the committee's next meeting to explain his side of the picture.

The committee demanded greater police restraint in the future, and questioned the police's right to interfere in a labour dispute.

Police Inspector General Rav-Nitzav Arye Ivztan said the police intervene when individual rights are in danger, and in this case, Perl had called for them because the workers were preventing Corfu's exit. He said the police behaved with great restraint.

Mapam leaders yesterday announced, after meeting with El Al workers' representatives, that the workers' fight is for the future of Israeli society. Mapam Secretary-general Victor Shemtov said the party will continue supporting El Al workers, and that the government decision to close the airline on weekends is the result of coalition blackmail.

Eight El Al workers yesterday applied to the High Court of Justice to declare the decision to close the airline down on Saturdays invalid. They cited, among other reasons, the fact that four coalition members who voted for the decision in the Finance Committee were not committee members at all. The court will discuss this appeal, together with two other appeals submitted by attorneys from Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, asking to cancel the government decision.

Leftist militia vows to fight expulsion West Beirut showdown looms as Lebanese Army deploys

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter
and Agencies

BEIRUT. — The Lebanese Army is expected to move into West Beirut today to establish the central government's authority after years during which the area was controlled by Palestinian and leftist militias.

The move, reported by Lebanese Television, is being taken now that Palestinian and leftist forces have been greatly weakened with the departure of some 8,500 PLO and Palestine Liberation Army members.

However, the leftist Mourabitoun militia opposes the Lebanese army's move and shots heard here yesterday were attributed to exchanges of fire between them.

Israeli military sources estimated the Mourabitoun's strength at 1,500. Last week this reporter saw anti-aircraft guns behind one of their positions and Israel Defence Forces Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan said yesterday the PLO had given them the guns.

In the background looms an IDF threat to act unless the Mourabitoun gives in. "We can't agree that

they stay along the line separating the two sectors of the city and that it be divided," Eitan told military reporters yesterday. The militias have indicated they want to stay in place, saying the Palestinian evacuation does not mean the city would be united again.

Eitan said that if the Mourabitoun stay in West Beirut, then there is no guarantee that the area will not become a terrorist stronghold again.

The matter had been raised with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, and Eitan said he expected more information by the end of the week. "Their fate should be the same as the terrorists," Eitan said, although they are Lebanese citizens.

A spokesman for the Mourabitoun said yesterday Eitan's demand for the militia to be evacuated from West Beirut was pressure designed to interfere with Lebanon's internal politics. "It is a kind of pressure by the Israelis to carry out their plans after the elections," he said.

"We support any plan by the army and the internal security forces to restore security to West Beirut and even would support a call for us to pull our fighters out of West Beirut streets," he said.

The Mourabitoun has taken over many of the positions left by the evacuating PLO terrorists.

People leaving West Beirut seemed at ease yesterday. Residents said they had seen the Mourabitoun mainly near their headquarters near the Gamal Abdel Nasser Mosque. They were armed, but, "In West Beirut most people have arms," one said. "It's not because they want to fight, but because they are afraid," he added.

The leftist militias have quietly given up their positions east of the parliament building. Two weeks ago they repelled a Lebanese armoured column which had approached their area by firing RPGs. Last Thursday this reporter saw one of their men sit upon an embankment near the parliament building as the organization's black-red-and-white flag fluttered nearby.

By then the French had encircled the Mourabitoun position. Eventually, they talked the militias into retreating. There was no shooting and no violence, a French officer told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. Sitting in an open jeep behind the former militia position, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Syrians now to quit city

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEIRUT. — The Syrian Army is to begin quitting the western sector of this city early this morning. The IDF spokesman here was optimistic the evacuation would be completed a few days ahead of schedule.

So far, 6,000 PLO terrorists and 2,500 members of the Palestine Liberation Army have left West Beirut. The IDF spokesman here, Aluf-Mishne Yehiel Ben-Zvi, said the withdrawal was progressing in a "satisfactory manner. It may be over by Wednesday instead of Saturday," he added.

The groups which have left so far were allowed to carry only their personal weapons and were required to leave Lebanese soil. The Syrian forces, however, are permitted to remove their tanks and artillery and deploy elsewhere in Lebanon.

Accordingly, 15 flat-bed trucks arrived here yesterday to remove tanks of Syria's 85th brigade.

The Syrians have also deployed troops in northern Lebanon, apparently anticipating an Israeli attack there. However, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan said yesterday that they were wrong. "Israel doesn't expect to occupy northern Lebanon,"

However, Eitan expects drawn out negotiations for an Israeli and Syrian pullback. "They'll try not to leave Lebanon or try to drag out (their departure) as long as they can," he predicted.

Yesterday's evacuation of 1,230 members of the PLA Kadisiyya brigade by road and 500 PLO members to Tartus on board the Paros went virtually without a hitch.

Israel had agreed that its forces would not be seen along the route, so as not to humiliate the evacuees. But as the PLA convoy crossed from West Beirut decked with the red-green-black-and-white Palestinian flag and pictures of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, they found themselves facing Israeli flags.

Begin takes a holiday

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin left yesterday for a holiday in Nahariya's Carlton Hotel which will last until Saturday evening.

The holiday locations of prime ministers had always been kept a close secret for security reasons, until Begin broke this precedent during a previous holiday.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is likely to meet Begin in Nahariya on Wednesday.

One government official said that although the defence secretary's exact itinerary was not yet known, there should be no obstacle to his visiting Nahariya, since "Katynas don't fall there nowadays."

In Begin's absence, the acting prime minister will be Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister Simha Ehrlich.

Cabinet sounds alarm bells on 'Palestine'

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Diplomatic Reporter

Alarm appears to be growing in Jerusalem, following Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's conversations with U.S. officials over Washington's next move on the Palestine Arab issue.

The defence minister's cables on his conversations with Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger last Friday prompted government sources to say after the cabinet session yesterday that any attempt to alter the Camp David accords would leave Israel free to apply Israeli law to Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Along with this threat, however, government sources said that the full picture would only be available in Jerusalem when Sharon returns, probably this afternoon. The reports on his talks had been compressed and lacked detail and perspective, *The Jerusalem Post* was told.

The lack of detail about Sharon's talks made it hard for ministers to grasp the full significance of the defence minister's report on Shultz' remark that, because Israel had proved conclusively in Lebanon how powerful it is, it has no reason at all to fear a demilitarized Palestinian Arab state.

Shultz' remark caused some ministers deep concern, while other ministers realized it was so out of character with American thinking, that they said they could only assess its weight after Sharon arrived and supplied the complete context.

The wait-and-see school in the cabinet suggested that Shultz might have been reacting to a lengthy exposition by Sharon of Israel's objections to Palestinian self-determination and the emergence of a Palestinian state, following his outline of the great political and military advantages accruing from the expulsion of the PLO from Lebanon.

Sharon's reply to Shultz, the cabinet was told, was that there is no way of knowing how long a

demilitarized state would stay demilitarized.

The U.S. strict adherence to the Camp David timetable, which postpones all matters of final status until after a transition period, makes it unlikely that at this juncture senior American officials would suggest any form of Palestinian state.

To this point, the wait-and-see school in the cabinet added the reminder that statehood for the Palestinians has never been advocated in Washington or in any of the "moderate" Arab capitals with which Washington normally collaborates in political analysis.

One government official told *The Post*: "The minister who leaked the demilitarized state question probably wants to bring about polarization between us and the Americans."

On the obvious American intention to interpret Camp David more broadly, cabinet sources said yesterday: "If the United States or Egypt seek to insert alterations in Camp David or deviate from it, Israel would consider itself no longer bound by limitations which it assumed at the time it signed the agreements, and it could, for example, apply Israeli law to Judea, Samaria and Gaza."

During the cabinet discussion, Begin said that Egypt is currently preparing to submit a document on autonomy which former U.S. president Jimmy Carter had rejected during the Camp David negotiations and which accordingly was not reflected in the agreed text.

Begin was referring to the first Egyptian position submitted by the late president Anwar Sadat on September 6, 1978. This proposed self-determination for the West Bank and Gaza Arabs, six months before the end of a five-year transition period, to enable the Arabs to establish a "national identity linked to Jordan." Sadat later explained that he envisaged "a demilitarized non-independent state linked to Jordan."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Cabinet approves IS5b. cut in ministerial budgets

Post Economic Reporter

The cabinet yesterday approved a 5.5 billion budgetary cut for the current fiscal year. The amount saved will be used by the Defence Ministry to cover part of the cost of the war in Lebanon.

Half of the proposed cut, some IS2.4b., will come from the subsidies budget. IS1.7b. of this sum has already been reduced as a result of the hikes in the prices of basic commodities and public transportation during August.

The Defence Ministry's regular budget will be cut by IS1.3b., while the remaining IS1.3b. will come from the budgets of the various ministries.

The government's decision was made possible after Education

Minister Ze'evulun Hammer accepted a 1575 million cut in his ministry's budget in return for a promise that it would be spread over the current school year, which ends next July, and not over the fiscal year, which ends in April.

The Treasury's budget department director Ya'acov Gadish said yesterday that despite the cabinet's decision, an additional budget would need to be prepared for the current fiscal year.

Gadish also declared that the Treasury will not raise the prices of subsidized commodities before the High Holidays and that no further levies will be imposed on the public. Only in the case of unexpected developments in the economy, would an additional burden on the public be expected, he added.

Nahum Goldmann dies at 87



Nahum Goldmann. (IPPA)

Dr. Nahum Goldmann died yesterday at the age of 87 at a European resort centre, it was learned in Jerusalem late last night. The local office of the World Jewish Congress told *The Jerusalem Post* that arrangements were being made to

bury the Jewish leader in Israel.

Goldmann, the founder-president of the World Jewish Congress and a former president of the World Zionist Organization, was still serving at the time of his death as president of the Conference on Material Jewish Claims against Germany.

In 1922, Goldmann was publisher of the *Encyclopedia Judaica* in Germany and he was also a moving force behind the publication of the new English-language version in Israel.

The author of several books and numerous articles, he will probably be best remembered as the man who negotiated the reparations agreement with West Germany, both for individual Jews who suffered in the Holocaust and for the State of Israel.

He leaves a wife and two sons. (A fuller appreciation will be published tomorrow.)

Two 'international terrorists' captured in Paris

PARIS. — An elite squad of commandos swooped down on a suburban apartment house and arrested two suspected international terrorists who were reportedly making bombs to kill as many people as possible next Sunday in Paris.

The state-run television network TF-1 reported that the two men and one woman — all foreigners — ar-

rested on Saturday night in a Paris suburb were affiliated with terrorist cells in West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland and were constructing bombs intended for use Sunday in the capital.

"The bombs were intended to be put in public places to kill the maximum number of people possible," the report said, quoting police

sources.

A Paris police spokesman declined to comment on the report. The arrests were the first concrete results of the war on terrorism declared 10 days earlier by President Francois Mitterrand, whose popularity has sunk in the past year during which at least 18 persons have died in shootings and bombings by political extremists.

The Elysee presidential palace announced the arrests in a terse statement on Saturday night, but refused to give any details of the suspects' identities or with what crimes they were charged.

The Elysee spokesman said only

that they were considered important members of the world of international terrorism and added that explosives and documents were also seized.

A well-informed source added that a woman was arrested several hours later when she returned to the third-floor apartment of a five-storey brick building on Rue Diderot in the Paris suburb of Vincennes.

Official sources said yesterday that the arrests were carried out quietly and without violence by agents of the National Police Intervention Group (GIGN), an elite corps of commandos assigned by Mitterrand to penetrate the murky world of underground terrorist cells.

Security around the operation was so tight that the criminal brigade of the Paris police department was not notified of the GIGN investigation nor of the arrests.

Police have been hunting Jean-Marc Rouillan, leader of the banned Direct Action group, which has claimed responsibility for a number of attacks against Jewish targets in recent weeks.

Rouillan, the subject of an arrest warrant, recently wrote a letter to a judge offering to appear before him to show that Direct Action was not involved in the gun and grenade attack against a Jewish restaurant earlier this month, in which six people were killed. (UPI, Reuters)

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Party hawks oppose war inquiry

Tension in Labour over panel vote

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Alignment may vote anew for its representatives on the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. The matter is already causing tension within Labour.

The subject arose after it became known that the committee is to be increased by four new members — two from the Likud and two from the Alignment. The Alignment additions are in the offing already causing a stir in the Labour Party, main constituent of the Alignment. Many members argued that this is an opportunity to overhaul the party's entire representation. Although this demand is especially strong from the hawks, party centrists have also come out in its favour.

MK Shoshana Arbelli-Almosino and a source close to party chairman Shimon Peres told *The Jerusalem Post* that "chances are that there will be a re-vote on the entire Labour committee membership," probably after the High Holidays and just before the Knesset is due to reconvene for its winter session.

Arbelli said that hawks are clamouring for this "because the committee does not represent the makeup of the party or opinions. It is loaded too heavily in the doves' favour." She and other MKs are demanding a secret ballot this vote.

A source close to Peres said that while such a vote may well take place, it is moved "with a deep sense of dread. The choice of the party's representatives on the committee in 1981 was accompanied by very vehement quarrels between doves and hawks from which the party has not recovered to this day."

Labour sources fear that internecine fighting may recur "but this time with far greater ferocity." Many Labour MKs are expected to stand for the committee.

On another issue, Labour Party hawks have announced that they intend to oppose demands that the party formally request the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the government's handling of the war.

The latest anti-war pronouncement from MK Mordechai Gur has created a ferment among hawks. Many are calling for political action which will include opposition to Peres' draft position paper on the situation in

Lebanon. The paper calls for the prevention of further fighting in Lebanon, no interference in its internal affairs and for a speedy withdrawal of the IDF.

MK Dov Ben-Meir, who insists he is not a hawk but an "old style Mapainik," said that the position paper is "the least necessary thing for us at the moment." Ben-Meir says the paper is "superfluous since it is up to the government and not the opposition to formulate future policy." Peres is reported willing to make corrections in the paper to accommodate hawk demands.

Ben-Meir added that he and like-minded Labour MKs feel that "Israel has legitimate interests in Lebanon. A stable government there will prevent terrorism, just as Syria and Jordan do not let the terrorists operate from their territory. Labour governments interfered in the past in Jordan, and the Six-Day War broke out after Israel threatened to put things in order in Damascus. Labour cannot ask this government not to do what it had done itself."

He criticized Gur's accusations that Bashir Jemayel was elected president of Lebanon as a result of Israel's military intervention as "a damaging statement that can only serve Israel's enemies. Labour created Jemayel. Rabin, Peres, and Gur built him up, supplied him with weapons and now complain against his election," he said.

An inquiry commission would be "the most unwise demand Labour can make," Ben-Meir said. The government has won a very real achievement in the removal of the terrorists from Beirut and the general public knows this. The terrorists were evicted not because of Labour's critical pronouncements, but due to military pressure. The results have justified the government's decisions. It would be better for Labour to concentrate on the country's sorry economic state."

Arbelli added that "Gur would do far better not to criticize the very things which he had done when chief of staff. He advocated hitting hard at the terrorists even if civilians stood in the way. He cannot now change his tune."

Arbelli told *The Post* she feels Gur wants to build himself up as a third force in the party vis-a-vis Peres and Rabin, as the leader of the doves.

Biton refuses to go, so Kollek does



MK Charlie Biton of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality turned up unexpectedly yesterday at Mayor Teddy Kollek's office and reportedly demanded that the mayor grant a friend of Biton's a more favourable position for a stand in the Mahane Yehuda market.

Kollek explained that the request would have to go through the normal licensing channels. Biton reportedly would not accept this as an answer. After an angry exchange, Biton refused to leave the office, so the mayor himself walked out.

A police officer persuaded Biton to leave the office, after an appointment was made for him to meet with Kollek at a later date.

MK Charlie Biton being escorted from the office of Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday. (Yossi Zamir, Scoop 80)

Sh'ites split over peace with Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SIDON. — Members of the Shi'ite community in South Lebanon have rejected a decision of their spiritual and secular leaders in Beirut to oppose any peace treaty with Israel. Shi'ites in South Lebanon told *The Jerusalem Post* that only a peace treaty with Israel could prevent the PLO from rebuilding its military bases in their villages.

Today hundreds of Shi'ite villagers work in Jewish settlements in Upper Galilee and receive free medical treatment in Israeli hospitals. Several hundred Shi'ites have joined Major Saad Haddad's militia since Operation Peace for Galilee.

The Shi'ite Muslims form the largest community in Lebanon.

The resolution opposing a formal peace treaty with Israel, taken at a special session held in Beirut over the weekend in the presence of two cabinet ministers, stated: "For many years, we the Shi'ites, considered the Zionist entity the biggest enemy of the Arab world. Recent military developments have strengthened our feeling that Lebanon must avoid any direct or indirect ties with Israel, and we ask Israel only to withdraw its forces from all of Lebanon."

A similar stand was adopted by Nabih Bari, commander of El-Amal, the Shi'ite military organization.

Journalists' body reprimands Army Radio staffers

The executive of the Israel Journalists Association last week approved the report of a committee that investigated the recent events at Galei Zahal, the Army radio station, where some staffers have complained of a "witchhunt" against broadcasters who expressed anti-government sentiments on the air.

The Journalists Association committee wound up its investigation with the declaration that "whoever does things like that has no place in the Journalists Association," referring specifically to broadcasters Avshalom Kor and Emmanuel

Hareuveni, who went to Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan with a list of complaints about broadcasters who allegedly aired "left-wing" views about the war in Lebanon.

But the declaration has no operative meaning, since membership in the association can be terminated only by the central committee after the individual cases have been discussed either by the ethics committee or by the members' court. Therefore, Kor and Hareuveni still retain their membership in the organization. (Itim)

Bonds sales ahead by \$65m. over last year

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Sam Rothberg, general chairman of the Israel Bond Organization, reported yesterday that the 1982 campaign showed an increase of \$65 million over the same eight-month period last year, as a result of an emergency effort during the past nine weeks to offset the impact of

the Lebanese operation on Israel's economy.

Speaking at last night's session of the 1982 International Israel Bond Conference in Washington, Rothberg proposed that the Bond Organization sell \$550m. by the end of 1982.

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Soldier killed by mine is buried

NETANYA (Itim). — Samal Adi Gross, 20, who was fatally wounded on Friday, was buried yesterday in the Netanya military cemetery.

Gross, a guide in the IDF Education Corps, was wounded when a bus in which he was leading a tour group went over a land mine near Tyre. He died on Saturday.

Gross had been a guide for the Scouts and the Nature Protection Society. He leaves his parents and a sister.

Year in jail for seditious daubing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — The local magistrates court yesterday handed out a one-year prison sentence to a Lower Galilee man for daubing Arab nationalist slogans on walls in his village last May.

It is believed to be the longest prison term imposed for such an offence. The prisoner, Jamal Abdul Nasser Jabarin, of Umm el-Fahm, had admitted to the charge.

Four held in petrol station robbery

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Four men were arrested here early yesterday shortly after a \$15,000 raid on a petrol station in Rehov Dori.

A police spokesman said the suspects' car was stopped by detectives at the Acre-Haifa junction. A search allegedly uncovered a large sum of money.

The spokesman said the night watchman at the petrol station told police he had been asleep during the break-in and had not seen or heard anything.

Israeli-Arab birth rate may be dropping

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TAIBA. — The number of children born to Israeli Arabs appears to be dropping, and one of the results has been a fall in the number of children enrolled at compulsory kindergartens, Adnan Hamsha, director of Taiba's education department, said.

In Taiba, the largest town in the Triangle, two kindergartens were closed after the last school year due to the decline in the number of three-year-olds.

In Tira, also a large Triangle town, a similar drop in registrations has occurred, although no schools have had to close as yet.

Hamsha attributed what he believes is the reduced number of children among Israeli Arabs to the increased popularity of birth control.

Ex-U.S. Treasury chief here on visit

Michael Blumenthal, a former U.S. secretary of the treasury under the Carter administration, arrived in Israel yesterday as guest of Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt for a four-day visit.

Blumenthal is expected to meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and with Finance Minister Yoram Aridor.



Ambulance crews attend to the casualties in yesterday's head-on crash on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. (Yitzhak Elharar, Scoop 80)

Lebanese relief chief dies in crash near Jerusalem

Post Reporter

Two men were killed and a third man was seriously injured in a head-on car collision yesterday on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, three kilometres west of the capital.

The dead men were identified as Haim Gil, 56, a Foreign Ministry

official, and Dr. Mordechai Avituz, a senior official at the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry who was appointed in June to coordinate the work of international relief organizations in Lebanon.

The identity of the injured man has not yet been released, but he was reported to be in stable condition at Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem.

The crash occurred when the driver of the car travelling to Jerusalem apparently lost control of his Subaru on a sharp curve and headed straight into the oncoming traffic on the opposite side of the highway.

Bus-car crash kills woman, injures singer Arik Einstein

By JEFFREY HELLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Police are holding a Dan bus driver whose vehicle was involved in a road accident early yesterday that killed one woman and injured pop star Arik Einstein and two others.

The collision occurred at 3.40 a.m. at the corner of Frishman and Reiness streets, when the bus, which police believe ran a stop sign, slammed into a car driven by Nurit Burstein and carrying painter Rivka Rubinstein, Einstein and his girlfriend, Sima Eliahu.

Rivka Rubinstein, 38, was pronounced dead at Ichilov Hospital, police said.

Einstein was hospitalized at Ichilov suffering from concussion, a broken hand and several broken ribs. He is listed in fair condition and never lost consciousness.

Eliahu was described as in serious condition with internal injuries, police said. Burstein is in serious condition at Rokah Hospital.

Police said the four were returning home from a party at the Shabul Club in honour of singer Shalom Hanoch when the accident occurred. The bus driver, whose vehicle was empty at the time of the crash, was arrested. He will be brought to court tomorrow for a remand hearing.

Argov's brain condition improving

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ambassador to the UK Shlomo Argov, who was shot by terrorists almost three months ago in London, has shown progress in his mental abilities. But he is still paralyzed in all four limbs and has suffered a serious, irreversible vision handicap.

This was reported yesterday at a press conference by Professor Alexander Magora, head of the Hadassah rehabilitation centre on Mt. Scopus, and by Professor Aharon Beller, Argov's physician.

They said Argov, who has spent two weeks at the rehabilitation centre, is generally in good condition, and his life is not in danger. But his rehabilitation will take a long time. Argov's speech, memory and concentration facilities are much improved, the doctors said. He can keep up a lively conversation with therapists and visitors and he also shows interest in the news.

Argov is exercising daily as part of his therapy and is allowed two visitors each afternoon, the doctors said.

HU team finds way to help fight cancer

Jerusalem Post Staff

A new method of fighting liver cancer and chronic hepatitis has been developed by scientists at Jerusalem's Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital, in cooperation with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and Harvard Medical School in Boston.

An article describing the research appears in this month's *Nature*, the British scientific journal. Project head Dr. Daniel Shouval yesterday told some 2,000 delegates and guests attending the 68th national convention of Hadassah in Jerusalem.

The still experimental method uses monoclonal antibodies to attack and destroy the Hepatitis B virus secreted by human liver cancer cells and thus help prevent or suppress tumor formation.

Two other researchers reported findings to the convention. Dr.

Daniel Weinstein said positive results had been obtained in tests of the drug bromokryptine for treating one type of sterility in women and Dr. Amram Ayalon presented findings of his research on ulcers.

Kollek predicts calm start to Jerusalem school year

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mayor Teddy Kollek predicted yesterday that the opening of school in Jerusalem this Wednesday would be "quite calm," but criticized those parents and teachers who try to get their way by threatening strikes or violence.

At a press conference in Beit Agron, the mayor said there were likely to be a few problems when the schools open their doors to some 94,000 pupils — 2,000 more than last year — but the new academic year would begin smoothly.

Nevertheless, the city's educational system is stretched for space and facilities by norms set unrealistically by the Education Ministry several years ago, Kollek said.

While teachers deserve high salaries and respect, they have not always set an educational example to their pupils, he continued. "Even before we start to discuss a problem, they threaten to close the school down. It's unfair. What do pupils learn from this behaviour?"

The mayor declared his firm support for integration reform, maintaining that its benefits would take years — "even a generation" — to materialize. He criticized parents of pupils who have threatened to close down Gymnasia Rehavia High School over the issue.

While noting that the municipality inherited very inadequate educational facilities for Arab youths from the Jordanians in 1967, Kollek conceded that, today, not enough is being done for these pupils, who constitute 18 to 20 per cent of Jerusalem schoolchildren. In the last 12 years, only two gymnasiums were built for Arab youngsters, compared to 52 such sports facilities for the Jewish sector.

Tamar Eshel, the city council member in charge of education, reported that a little more than half of East Jerusalem's pupils study in city-supported schools, with the rest

in private institutions. Over 400 classrooms are still urgently needed to fill the educational gap. Rented facilities in apartment buildings are difficult to obtain and unsuitable for teaching, she added, saying she would press for special government funding for Arab schools.

Schools for ultra-Orthodox Jews, some of them assisted by the municipality and some independent, are increasing by leaps and bounds. The physical facilities in many *talmudei tora* are very poor, but the city allocated funds recently to make some repairs.

Special education facilities for the mentally and physically handicapped have received a big boost in the past year or two, said Eshel, with some kindergartens available for three year olds.

A total of 56 per cent of the city's schools are state secular, 28 per cent state religious, 14 per cent independent (mainly Agudat Yisrael) and two per cent: special education. The list does not include *talmudei tora*.

Kollek said one of his "failures" has been his inability to persuade the Education Ministry to send students of agriculture to municipal parks for practical study. They could be put in charge of a plot, and learn about irrigation, environment and respect for public property, the mayor explained.

As for parents' complaints against a ministry decision to have pupils clean school rooms and grounds, Kollek noted that such an effort has been operating successfully in a number of Jerusalem schools for years.

Yoel Shifan, head of the city's education department, asserted that vandalism against school property in the city has "decreased dramatically" in the past few years, since school yards were opened on afternoons and weekends for children to play there.

Eshel praised city officials for their hard work in preparing the school year opening, despite cut-backs and the reserve callup of many colleagues.

Teachers postpone any action until after ministers meet

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Teachers Union yesterday decided to grant Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor an extra day's reprieve to find a way to meet teachers' demands that the Etzioni recommendations be implemented.

The ministers will meet again today, and the teachers will plan their next move after they learn the results of that meeting.

Meanwhile, the union yesterday demanded an urgent meeting with Hammer and with the director of the ministry's central region to protest what the teachers call a breach of agreement. The union claims that many teachers in the central region have not yet been told in which schools they are going to teach or what their hours will be, despite the ministry's promise to protect their jobs.

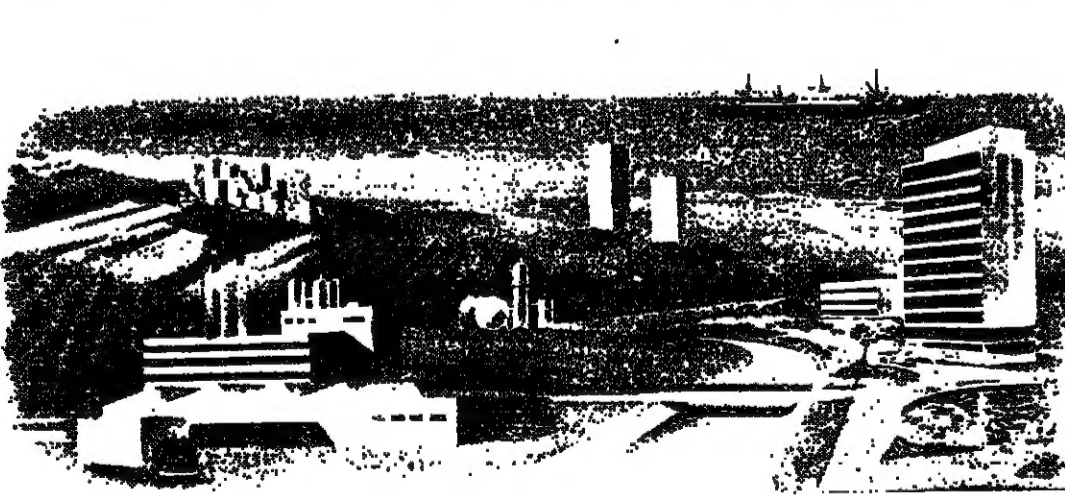
There is not one school in the entire central region where all teachers' placement problems had been solved, the union spokesman said. If the minister and regional director do not find time to deal with the problem today, schools in the centre of the country (not including Tel Aviv) may not open on Wednesday.

The union has also come out against the Education Ministry's plan to have pupils clean and maintain their schools. The teachers say insufficient thought was given to the legal, organizational and safety implications of this programme.

The Secondary Schools Teachers Association has already instructed its members not to comply with the ministry's new cleaning plan, claiming it was decided upon unilaterally by the ministry.

And the Clerks Union, which represents all school janitors, yesterday threatened to take action if janitors' jobs are endangered by the pupils' cleaning plan.

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Starting Over

P.L.O. Disperal Puts Strains on Arab Hospitality

Gunfire, Beirut's day-and-night music, was deafening again last week. But this time, the weapons were aimed benignly skyward (although nine Palestinians were accidentally killed) as thousands of guerrillas and Syrian soldiers left Lebanon aboard trucks and seagoing ferries. Defiant to the end, the Palestinians shouted military songs and flashed two-fingered victory signs while Israeli forces hovered impatiently nearby and American Marines, French Foreign Legionnaires and Italian commandos stood guard.

There were glitches but no serious hitches. Israeli gunboats barred the way when Palestinians aboard the first boatload pretended jeeps and rocket propelled grenades were light personal weapons permitted under the exit agreement. After a day-long battle of wills and an American-mediated codicil, 20 jeeps were off-loaded at Cyprus. The guerrillas then continued to Tunis where a palace was being swept out for Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader.

Mr. Arafat's safe passage was said to be among subjects discussed in Tel Aviv by the American envoy, Philip C. Habib, and Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. A P.L.O. spokesman denied insistent rumors that Mr. Arafat had already left Beirut.

Artillery exchanges along the Beirut-Damascus highway delayed the overland departures. Finally, after a quick trip to Jerusalem by Mr. Habib, 1,500 guerrillas drove off to Syria, without dropping passengers in Lebanon's Syrian-occupied Bekaa valley. For peace of mind, they took along one Soviet-made tank and an anti-aircraft gun mounted on a truck.

Pro-Palestinian crowds and Foreign Minister Abdel Raouf al-Kassem greeted other guerrillas at Tartus, a Syrian port. But the Fatah forces of Mr. Arafat, no friend of the Damascus regime, were shunted to remote encampments in the Syrian desert.

The welcome in Jordan was also ambivalent. No crowds were allowed when King Hussein, who had expelled the P.L.O. after the bitter battles of 1970-71, personally welcomed back 250 Palestinians at a military airport. Their sidearms were left safely stowed with their luggage as the King greeted the Palestinians with a fraternal kiss.

The arsenal of P.L.O. heavy weapons left behind was handed, in an apparent violation of the withdrawal agreement, to leftist Moslem militias in west Beirut.

Lebanese Parliament last week mustered a quorum and elected Mr. Gemayel, the controversial leader of the Israeli-armed rightist Christian militia. President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin hailed the victory, but most of the country's Moslem leaders denounced Mr. Gemayel, insisting a legitimate vote was impossible in the shadow of Israeli guns. The elements for a new round of Lebanese bloodletting seemed to be sliding all too quickly into place.

(Arab/U.S. relations, page 2.)

The Week That Wowed

The Dog Days of August aren't what they used to be around boardrooms and trading floors.

Last week, volume on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded 100 million shares for four consecutive days, and though the trading frenzy had eased a bit by Friday, it was the stock market's busiest week in history. As if to keep the momentum going, the Federal Reserve Board late in the week reduced to 10 percent the interest it charges banks and other institutions. It was the fourth such recent reduction, dropping the cost of borrowing from the Fed to its lowest point in almost two years. Another closely watched measure, the Consumer Price Index, showed that inflation, after surging to double digits in May and June, fell back to an annual rate of 7.3 percent last month.

In California, meanwhile, a vacationing President Reagan went on the air yesterday, in the first of a new set of 5 minute radio broadcasts to the nation, that he was vetoing a supplemental appropriation bill providing \$1.1 billion for Government operations until the end of the fiscal year Oct. 1. "I do not take this step lightly," Mr. Reagan said in his veto message. "But this bill would bust the budget by nearly a billion dollars."

The Democratic response was immediate and sharp. House majority leader Jim Wright called the veto of the bill, which provides \$918 million in social spending that Mr. Reagan thinks unnecessary and — and takes \$2 billion from the military portion of the bill and gives it to nonmilitary programs — "theatrical" and "an excuse to resume war with Congress." (Earlier in the week, Murray I. Weidenbaum, the just-departed chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, had delivered a going-away present with a bite. The White House drive to sharply increase the Pentagon's budget, he said, was making a shambles of Administration attempt to control Federal spending.)

In going against the bill, Mr. Reagan was also going against the advice of Republican leaders in Congress,

ately; Democrats were saying that gathering the two-thirds majority necessary to override would be difficult but not "Mission Impossible."

In the main, however, the President was bullish on the recent economic improvements. But less flashy reports of the week supported his customary caution, "we're not out of the woods yet." The National Association of Business Economists said that unemployment will still be near the 9 percent level by the end of 1983. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, meanwhile, said that non-farm productivity increased less than one percent in the second quarter, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of only 0.5 percent. And according to a Dun & Bradstreet survey, 372 business failures were recorded last week, a 50-year high. By far the most prominent members of the bankruptcy queue was the Manville Corporation, one of the nation's biggest industrial firms. Strictly speaking, Manville, facing 16,000 lawsuits growing from its manufacture of asbestos, wasn't a victim of recession. But its problems compounded unease in the business community.

(Limits of the liability system, page 4; the crucial role of interest rates, page 5.)

For Richmond, No Easy Way Out

What began with a scheme for a phony retirement ended last week in the genuine one of Representative Frederick W. Richmond of Brooklyn. The four-term Democrat, subject of an eight-month investigation by the Justice Department, agreed to quit Congress immediately and not run again. He also pleaded guilty of evading nearly \$50,000 in income taxes, possessing marijuana and illegally paying \$7,420 to a Navy employee who helped obtain business for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The charges sprang from a Federal judge's ruling last year that Mr. Richmond had "feigned" retirement from the Walco National Corporation, a manufacturing concern he founded, to accept a \$1 million pension and skirt House income limits. The judge said the 38-year-old millionaire had also improperly used company employees in campaigns, misused corporate funds and received "secret and substantial subsidies" for a Sutton Place apartment. A grand jury soon was investigating accusations that Mr. Richmond disguised campaign contributions from backers receiving Government contracts, had aides buy him cocaine and helped a fugitive land a job on the House payroll.

In exchange for his pleas and resignation, United States Attorney Edward Korman said Mr. Richmond would not be subject to further prosecution. An inquiry by the House ethics committee also was dropped, but one by the Securities and Exchange Commission continued.

Mr. Richmond was elected to Congress in 1974, despite running in a district drawn to elect a black. Earning a reputation as an advocate of the food stamp program, he won re-election even after an admission in 1978 that he had solicited sex from a young man. In a statement last week, Mr. Richmond said his actions, which could result in a seven-year prison term and a \$20,000 fine, were "irresponsible, unnecessary, foolish and wrong. I can only ask that my constituents understand."



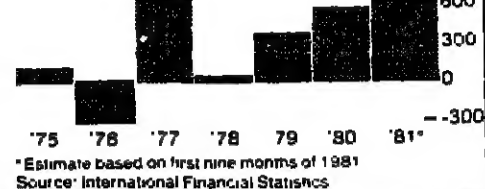
Paul Conkin
Frederick W. Richmond

and his secretaries of defense and state. Their concern was the Caribbean Basin Initiative, an aid program for Latin American countries, funds for which were backed onto the appropriations bill. There was also worry about the embarrassment of an Congressional override. On that, and on the fate of the foreign policy program, a pet White House program, predictions varied. Mr. Reagan was said to think he could get the Caribbean initiative through sepa-



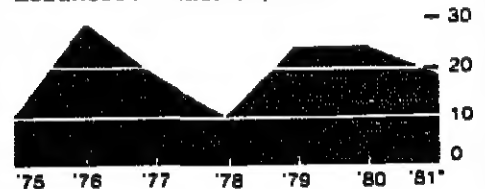
Economic survival

Lebanon's balance of payments (in millions of dollars)



* Estimate based on first nine months of 1981
Source: International Financial Statistics

Lebanese inflation (in percent)



* Estimate based on first nine months of 1981
Source: General Confederation of Lebanese Workers

President-elect Bashir Gemayel; Phalangist militia members; despite a civil war and other internal fighting, statistics suggest, Lebanon's economy has maintained its resiliency.

The New Order in Lebanon Is Greeted by New Disorders

By JOHN KIFNER

BESHIR Gemayel received thousands of admirers, including Maronite monks with jeweled crosses on their black hooded robes, at his family's vaulted stone villa in the Christian mountain resort of Bekfayah last week. At the same time, the newly elected Lebanese President's detractors in other parts of the country were blowing up the homes of members of Parliament who had voted for him.

It was not an entirely auspicious beginning for what the young warlord said would be a "new era of peace, security and tranquility." For seven years more than 40 private armies in Lebanon have struck at each other like rattlesnakes in a jug. Mr. Gemayel, as commander of the largest of the militias, was perhaps the most prominent participant in the bloodletting. The question was whether his election would pull the country together or tear it apart.

The answer is probably some of both, given the greed, violence and resilient practicality that have characterized Lebanese politics. The lines were being drawn — or redrawn — last week. In west Beirut, Moslem politicians met at the Ottoman mansion of former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, a wily old power broker, and issued angry manifestos while leftist militiamen reinforced barricades along the "green line" that splits the city into warring sectors. But such is the tangle of Lebanese politics now that Mr. Salam could end up as Mr. Gemayel's Prime Minister. In the north, meanwhile, former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite like Mr. Gemayel, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Moslem, voted to boycott the new government.

The Israeli invasion had made Mr. Gemayel's presidency possible, and this was hardly a unifying factor in a country notorious for intra- and inter-religious squabbles, as well as political strife. His Phalange Party has long had a not very secret alliance with Israel, which helped arm his militia. The evacuation of the Palestinian guerrillas altered the balance of firepower on the local political scene. The election itself has been postponed from two weeks ago to Monday and was held behind Israeli lines in a military barracks because leftist Moslems had shelled the Parliament.

Mr. Gemayel has been speaking of removing all foreign forces from Lebanon, but meanwhile his soldiers have manned roadblocks alongside Israeli troops.

Still, the Lebanese are weary of the gunfire and anarchy that have torn up this once-lovely country, and many would welcome a strongman who could end the nightmare by imposing some kind of order. But to do this, Mr. Gemayel may need the cooperation of some of those most opposed to him.

The election of the combative Mr. Gemayel, who long since had cemented control of his turf with deadly surprise raids on his erstwhile allies, violated the tradition of backroom agreement between Moslems and Christians on a candidate acceptable

to both. Mr. Gemayel has called this accord the "Lebanese formula of no victor, no vanquished." In truth, the old Chicago political cry of "where's mine?" might be a more fitting motto. Behind the formalities and the uneasy equilibrium of guns was essentially a division of spoils.

Modern Lebanon is a pastiche assembled by the French in 1943, when they added the cities, mostly Sunni Moslem, and lush farmlands to the Maronite Catholic strongholds in the mountains to form a more economically viable country. The Government consisted of fiefdoms of the great families, both Moslem and Christian, who accounted for roughly 4 percent of the population and nearly 100 percent of the wealth.

An unwritten understanding from those days held that the President would always be a Maronite, the Prime Minister a Sunni Moslem and the Speaker of the Parliament a Shiite; in Parliament, the Christian sects would hold a six-to-five majority. The Maronites, intensely Francophile, have tended to see themselves as the besieged last outpost of Western civilization.

When order broke down in the bitter 1975-76 civil war, power shifted to an array of warlords. As a result, paradoxically, many people were better off. Middle Eastern countries poured in money for causes or payoffs, and opportunities opened for smuggling, hashish peddling and other enterprises. Many of the major players in Lebanon today were involved in unsavory episodes in those days.

One of Mr. Gemayel's first tasks before assuming office on Sept. 23 will be to find a Sunni Moslem to serve as his Prime Minister. Some here suggest that Mr. Salam is positioning himself to take the post in a gesture of national reconciliation. American special envoy Philip C. Habib, who worked out the plan for the Palestinian evacuation, has appealed to Mr. Salam to reach out, but that would probably take a gesture from Mr. Gemayel, such as visiting Mr. Salam and treating him as an elder statesman.

There would be advantages to Mr. Salam in a restoration of the old order. He and the other Moslem notables lost their power when the neighborhood strongmen and street gangs who were once their supporters got more and more guns, put up posters and became a political force on their own.

A Legacy of Hardware

While the Christians of east Beirut drove wildly through the streets in cars draped with Mr. Gemayel's portrait, firing into the air in an outburst of glee that left 5 dead and 19 wounded, the mood was grim among the Moslem militiamen of west Beirut. They had been receiving heavy equipment and ammunition from the departing Palestinians. But under the withdrawal agreement, such arms were supposed to go to Mr. Gemayel's forces. The Moslem militiamen figured Mr. Gemayel, by way of settling old scores, was unlikely to give them a piece of the action.

One approach to unifying the country might be for Mr. Gemayel to declare that all militiamen must disarm or integrate with the regular army. This would give his own well-equipped legions the cloak of legitimacy to take on anyone who resisted.

The election brought endless speculation about the future, particularly in predominantly Moslem west Beirut, badly damaged during the Israeli siege. "I'm afraid we need someone like Bashir," said a young woman who was educated in the West. "We just can't go on living the way we've been in Beirut."

"This whole town will be rebuilt in six months," said a wealthy businessman. "These people don't care about religion or politics, really. It's all about making money." "What do I think?" asked a smuggler who was slipping a car filled with goods around the checkpoints on a narrow mountain lane. "I think there will be another war," he replied.

Washington Gets Very Serious on Pipeline Restrictions

Thirty-five minutes after it received word that a French freighter had sailed from Le Havre with three compressors for the much-disputed Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe, the United States Commerce Department cracked down with penalties against two French companies furnishing the equipment.

Though swift, this first reaction of the Reagan Administration to the defiance of its anti-pipeline policy seemed to deal as much with shadow as substance. The Administration's principal quarrel was with the French Government, which had rejected Washington's attempts to halt the pipeline and had ordered the companies to proceed with the deliveries. Yet the penalties were applied to the French subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas and the French Government-owned Creusot-Loire. The "denial" order will temporarily prevent the companies from buying goods and services in the United States although they can continue to sell here.

The order was termed a "measured response" by Lionel H. Olmer, Under Secre-

tary of Commerce for International Trade Administration. It appeared to be an effort by the Administration to stick to its guns while keeping relations with Western Europe from getting more strained than they already are. President Reagan, opposed from the start of his term to a pipeline scheme that would make Western Europe reliant on the Soviet Union for much of its energy, in June barred foreign subsidiaries of American companies from supplying pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union.

Western Europe, hungry for energy and in deep economic recession, has found the pipeline an attractive deal and has resisted Washington's attitude, particularly when it seemed to infringe on their sovereignty with attempts to apply American law in their territory. President Francois Mitterrand, with the sympathetic backing of Britain, West Germany and Italy, was the first to move on a collision course with Washington by ordering the shipment of the first three compressors of a total of 21. The Administration

organized a task force under Secretary of State George P. Shultz to formulate a response that would appear firm without provoking a rupture of the Alliance. Meeting in Washington under unusual secrecy, it submitted a plan to the vacationing President in California Tuesday night. As the French shipment was delayed, so was execution of the plan. But neither side was prepared to back down and the ship sailed for Riga, Latvia, on Thursday.

In another day or so, another chapter of the pipeline drama was due to be written by Britain with the shipment from Glasgow of gas turbines manufactured by the British firm of John Brown also with American technology.

In the meantime, senior officials indicated the United States would be willing to remove the penalties if the Europeans could come up with alternative ways of maintaining economic pressure on Moscow. As of yesterday, Washington had made no formal proposal and the Europeans had made no suggestions.

Q & A: Washington sanctions strategy

3 Why Europeans are feeling so upset



People with people in mind.



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The World

In Summary



Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak

nant Christian Democrats and on the Socialist Party momentum elsewhere in southern Europe. But they were left out on a limb when no other coalition member took up the call. In one of the many ironies of Italian politics, the party responsible for forcing the elections traditionally fares poorly at the polls. The Socialists' bravura was shaken further by the opposition Communists, who hinted that they would support a minority Government without the Socialists, the second most powerful coalition party.

Peru Battles Guerilla Attacks

Peru's democratic government, one of the few in Latin America, is under increasingly frequent attack from a supposedly small but tenacious group of terrorists. President Fernando Belaunde Terry, attempting to show that democracy can work after 12 years of military dictatorship, has resorted to emergency measures that some leftists have criticized as anti-democratic.

The terrorism has been laid to a guerrilla group called Sendero Luminoso, or Lighted Path, and generally described as Maoist. Operating over a wide area, they sabotaged power lines to Lima, the capital, and a dozen other cities the week before last, then last Sunday attacked a police station in Vilcashuaman in the central Andean state of Ayacucho. Six civil guardsmen and at least 20 terrorists died in the bloodiest battle since civilian rule was restored in Peru in 1980.

Despite a state of emergency decreed both in Lima and the Ayacucho region and the roundup of 314 persons in the capital, the guerrillas managed to plant a bomb in a Lima newspaper plant and to attack a police post in another town in Ayacucho last week. Since January, the Government reported, 18 policemen and 32 civilians, including 23 alleged guerrillas, have died in the violence. As the police tried to cope, rightists increased their demands that the military step in.

Spain Calls An Election

The Spanish Government, its centrist political support steadily crumbling, took the classic way out of its troubles last week. It called an election. Voting for a new Parliament was expected in late October.

Spain's still fragile democracy, facing both a critical military hierarchy and a serious economic recession, had become increasingly mired in confusion and bickering. The ruling Union of the Democratic Center had suffered widespread defections and rather than see it fall apart altogether, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo decided not to wait until next spring as he could have. He thus hoped to head off such powerful former associates as former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and dissident Social Democratic leader Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez before they could organize effective competition.

Perhaps the greatest danger to Mr. Calvo Sotelo came from the Socialists, who the polls indicate may have enough strength to form Spain's first leftist Government since the end of the Franco dictatorship. What would the military think then?

Armenians Strike Again

While the rest of the world watched the P.L.O. exodus from Lebanon last week, Turkey was keeping an eye on Beirut-based Armenian terrorists. The task was made all the more pressing by the assassination of yet another Turkish diplomat abroad, this time in Canada.

Turkish newspapers said that between 250 and 1,200 Armenian guerrillas had slipped in with Palestinian evacuees en route to Cyprus. Although Turkey's military rulers avoided direct comment, a Turkish Cypriot leader said there was "definitive evidence" that an Armenian camp had already been set up on the island's Greek side.

In Ottawa, the Turkish military attaché, Col. Atilla Altikat, was shot and killed as he was driving to work. The attack brought to 23 the number of Turkish diplomats killed by various Armenian groups in the past decade. In addition, nine people, including two American tourists, died Aug. 7 when terrorists attacked the Ankara airport, the first such raid on Turkish soil. At the time, they warned certain Western nations, including Canada, that violence would be stepped up unless imprisoned Armenians were released.

The terrorists, who say they are avenging the extermination of 1.5 million Armenians by Ottoman Turks 70 years ago, have gained little support in the world's major Armenian communities.

Milt Freudenheim, Henry Ginzler and Katherine J. Roberts

Like It or Not, They Depend on Washington to Head Off 'Little Qaddafi's'

Arab Moderates Hemmed In by New Mideast Map

By HENRY TANNER

DAMASCUS, Syria — Most of the Palestinian guerrillas have left Beirut and vanished into isolated camps spread across the Arab world — deep in the Syrian desert, in the desolate interior of Tunisia and the remoteness of the Sudan and the two Yemens. The dimensions of their military defeat and personal dislocation are becoming clear. Some of the political consequences for other Arabs are equally evident, but others remain hidden, like fatal fissures in the walls of condemned buildings left standing after an earthquake.

In Cairo and Damascus, at opposite ends of the Arab political spectrum, many Arab and Western observers are convinced that pro-Western and moderate Arab regimes have been crucially weakened. Local populations identify with the Palestinians and the Lebanese victims in Beirut and feel shame and frustration at their governments' inability to protect fellow Arabs.

"The Palestinians have become a more potent emotional and political force than ever before in most of the Arab countries," said an ambassador with long experience in the region. "The Saudis and the regimes in the small Gulf states are extremely vulnerable now." He recalled that the 1948 Arab-Israeli war led to the rise of Gamal Abdel Nasser and militant Arab nationalism; that Nuri as-Said, Iraq's last pro-Western ruler, was killed in a military coup after the 1958 war; that Muammar el-Qaddafi came to power in Libya after the 1967 war, and that the October 1973 war and Egypt's first turn toward the West were followed by the Lebanese civil war of 1975-76.

The United States has emerged less loved and with greater responsibilities. Many Arab leaders and intellectuals, hard-liners as well as pro-Western moderates, believe only Washington can keep the region from rushing headlong into even greater disaster. Egypt's Anwar al-Sadat used to

say admiringly that Washington held 99 percent of the cards. When his successor, Hosni Mubarak, raised the American share to 100 percent, it was stated almost as a lament.

Syrians and Egyptians, from Government officials to taxi drivers, accuse the United States of building the Israeli war machine into an uncontrollable monster and giving it the green light to invade Lebanon. Denying the allegation, Secretary of State George P. Shultz insists, "The United States Government was not informed and the United States Government was and is on the record as having opposed that invasion."

Hopeful Signs in Damascus

Nevertheless, Arabs look to Washington for the next move and concede that the Soviet Union once more has proved that it has no real power to influence events, although it is fully capable of benefiting from them. The Russians, at great cost, have been sending replacements to Syria for lost Soviet-made planes, missiles and guidance systems, diplomats said, but the new weapons appear to be essentially the same as those knocked out by the Israelis. Russian weapons also are likely to flow to the Palestine Liberation Organization's new camps, financed by Arab governments, but hardly on the scale of the large P.L.O. arsenal of heavy weapons left behind in Lebanon.

Diplomats in Damascus report that even the Syrians, whose press is attacking the United States daily, have been seeking closer contact with the Americans, a development suggesting possible Syrian-Israeli disengagement in Lebanon. But there is a feeling that Washington must move quickly to prevent new, expanded fighting — "before [Israeli Defense Minister Ariel] Sharon sends his men into Amman and little Qaddafi make their appearance in the Gulf," an Egyptian said. The United States must propose its own plan for a settlement, they insist. Egyptians have been pleading with Washington to endorse

self-determination for the Palestinians, arguing this would unblock Yasir Arafat's road to recognizing Israel's right to exist.

Egypt has lately been advertising its interpretation of Camp David as fundamentally different from Israel's. For Cairo, Camp David means "self-determination" although the text merely says Palestinians should be able to "participate in the determination of their own future." The Egyptian interpretation — and Cairo's diplomatic efforts on behalf of the Palestinians in Beirut — has weakened some Arabs' opposition to Camp David. One Palestinian intellectual who had opposed the agreement said he could live with the Egyptian interpretation (which, however, is not accepted by Washington or Jerusalem).

Most Arab analysts say Mr. Arafat has come out of the war with his prestige and leadership position intact. Judging from the statements of fighters leaving Beirut, from their slogans and the Arab portraits they have been carrying, Mr. Arafat seems to have persuaded them that he won at least a partial victory. To have continued fighting at the expense of the civilian population, they reason, would have been a mistake. But whether they will still think that way after they settle in at their far-away camps is uncertain. Many Arab and Western analysts foresee swift radicalization of the Palestinian movement unless Mr. Arafat can obtain visible political gains soon. Renewed terrorism is widely expected in Arab countries, the West Bank and Gaza, Western Europe and perhaps the United States.

Egyptian and Saudi officials have been urging Mr. Arafat to quickly endorse a political solution and to persevere in seeking contact with the Americans. Now that he is no longer geographically under the control of hard-line Syria, some Arab officials argue, he will be able to do so. Others add that criticism aroused in the United States and Europe by Israeli bombing of Beirut should be exploited.

But Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Washington's chief Arab allies, were unable to secure the commitment to Palestinian self-determination, much less statehood, that Mr. Arafat had hoped could be written into the Habib evacuation plan. Palestinians advocating violence argue that what they could not obtain while they still had their weapons and were near Israel's border they are not likely to get from their distant camps.

Crisis, if Any, Is Over — and No Questions About Succession, Please



President Ferdinand E. Marcos speaking in Manila in front of posters of himself and his wife, Imelda.

Marcos Gets His House In Order Before U.S. Visit

By PAMELA HOLLIE

MANILA — The real or imagined crisis in the Philippines appears to have served the Government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos well. Before his state visit to the United States in mid-September, Mr. Marcos by last week had been able to shore up his power, disarm his opposition and reassure those concerned about his health and the continuity of his 17-year-old regime.

According to official intelligence reports, the regime was threatened by labor radicals, intellectuals and businessmen. Mr. Marcos demonstrated that he had the power to crush any subversion. Though his strong-armed tactics in bringing peace and order to Manila streets and defusing a questionable plot for a 1983 coup reminded some people of the martial-law years, he declared strongly and publicly his regard for justice and

human rights. And he made it clear, with the appointment of his wife, Imelda, to the Cabinet Executive Committee, the collective successor to the presidency, that he no longer wished the question of succession to be raised.

The whole thing seems to have passed as quickly as it began. In an Aug. 8 speech, he accused some unnamed opposition members of conspiring with terrorists. In the same speech, he also threatened people named on a Government list of subversives, including businessmen and intellectuals, who were suspected of being part of a conspiracy to disrupt his trip to the United States. Labor unions, he said, planned nationwide strikes, bombings and assassinations in September.

Five days later, the Government arrested 14 labor leaders, charging one with sedition and rebellion. On Aug. 19, Mr. Marcos told a televised news conference: "I am confident that the threats

against the stability of the Government have been aborted and completely dissipated."

In a similarly expeditious way, it took only a week for the 1,000-man plainclothes secret police force to clean up the streets, according to official accounts. After the police killed a reported 45 hold-up suspects in the first eight days, Mr. Marcos ordered half of the men to wear uniforms and to kill only when absolutely necessary. Many of the hardcore robbers, he charged, were also subversives.

Roman Catholic churchmen and human rights groups feared a return to martial law and arbitrary arrests but before they could mount a protest, Mr. Marcos decided to discuss human rights publicly. "We wish to reassure everyone that the constitutional process and the human rights of every citizen will be protected by the Government and by the President," he said.

While suspected subversives were often detained in the past without being charged, Mr. Marcos made it a point to see that labor leader Felixberto Olalia Sr., chairman of the May 1 Movement, was charged just after his arrest Aug. 13 and that officers carried the proper papers in a raid on Mr. Olalia's office.

The President obviously wants his trip to the United States, his first since 1964, to go smoothly both here and in Washington. Now reasonably confident that he has anticipated and defused his domestic critics, he has dispatched one of the largest advance parties ever to the United States to try to counteract any negative publicity created by the large Filipino community of some 775,000 in the United States.

With a squad of public relations men borrowed from major Philippine corporations, Mr. Marcos hopes to make a favorable impression when he meets with President Reagan.

It is expected that Mr. Marcos will leave Manila shortly after his 65th birthday on Sept. 11 and return to the Philippines before the local Thanksgiving Day on Sept. 21, the anniversary of the proclamation of martial law in 1972. It was lifted in January, 1981.

Mr. Marcos describes the visit to Mr. Reagan as one from friend to friend. "I have no intention of asking for anything," he said. "I'm going to talk about how well he rides a horse, how well-cut his jodhpurs are, or whatever it is he is wearing."

But Mr. Marcos does seek early re-negotiation of the American lease on military bases as well as assurances from the United States of better trade arrangements and continued favorable treatment for Philippine immigrants. The United States, on the other hand, is primarily interested in continued political stability in the Philippines.

To achieve that, Mr. Reagan apparently favors a truce between the Marcos Government and the splintered and powerless political opposition, and possibly a coalition under Mr. Marcos.

The Philippines President has made it clear that he prefers not to share power with anyone other than his wife, who is already the Minister of Human Settlements and Mayor of metro Manila, and will now have constitutional powers in the event of his death.

The Cabinet Executive Committee to which Mrs. Marcos has been named is a group created by presidential decree as a temporary successor to the President until a new President can be elected. Under the Philippine constitution, however, presidential duties are to pass to the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Mr. Marcos now says he and his ruling political party will clarify the powers of the Executive Committee to pre-empt any future Supreme Court challenge.

Serious Illness Denied

After the powers of the Executive Committee are clarified, it is likely that it will become more than a temporary body. It may, if given powers outside the constitution, become a separate entity in any new government.

The naming of Mrs. Marcos has been considered a last resort, a signal that Mr. Marcos would be unable to continue as President for long. The 64-year-old leader has denied reports that he is seriously ill. Doctors backed him last week with a clean bill of health after a reportedly mild form of pneumonia had hospitalized him for a few days. And although he continues to contend that he is not building a dynasty, he followed up the nomination of his wife with the designation of his 26-year-old daughter, Maria Imelda, to the Executive Committee as an observer with speaking privileges.

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PIPELINE PENALTIES: Disagreement Among Allies Becomes a Breach

Q & A: The Washington Rationale For Sanctions



Lionel H. Olmer

The Reagan Administration, in an action widely criticized on both sides of the Atlantic, ordered sanctions last week against two French companies, Cressot-Loire and the French subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas, for shipping prohibited pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union under orders from the French Government. Clyde Farnsworth, who specializes in trade issues in the Washington bureau of The New York Times, discussed the issues Friday with Lionel H. Olmer, Under Secretary of Commerce for international trade administration. Excerpts follow.

Question. The Government has barred Dresser France and Cressot-Loire from receiving American goods and services or technology. Dresser says it may retaliate by moving plants out of the United States. Others say we have undermined American reliability as a supplier. Aren't we hurting ourselves more than the Russians?

Answer. To the contrary, the reliability of the United States should also be viewed in the context of its responsibilities as a leader of the free world — its reliability as a strong national security leader. The President's policy was clearly enunciated and to do other than fulfill the intent of that policy would have caused serious undermining of our reputation for reliability.

Q. You distinguish between political and economic reliability?

A. Absolutely. What we did was to issue two temporary denial orders pending completion of an investigation. It is entirely possible that facts and circumstances could be developed which would alter in part or in their entirety the temporary orders.

Q. Washington is, in effect, telling companies operating under foreign laws that they should disregard those laws to follow the directives of the United States — telling sovereign governments how to manage their affairs.

A. At this point we are dealing on the basis of companies and not with respective sovereign governments, and we are not telling them to violate any law. We have certain laws and regulations which we believe they had an obligation to fulfill at the time they entered into contract with United States firms, that there were understandings of the limitations on the technology they purchased, and that those understandings should have enabled them to take prudent steps to avoid violating those sanctions.

Q. The French Government has ordered Dresser France to comply with its statute, which says Paris can decide whom the manufacturers are to deal with under French laws. There are criminal and civil penalties that could be applied to Dresser France if it did not comply.

A. I would not for a minute deny the complexity of the situation and would only add that's one function of this investigation.

Q. Cressot-Loire is controlled or owned by the French Government. Are we operating against what is, in effect, an instrument of the French Government?

A. Cressot-Loire has 11 subsidiaries in the United States, a long-standing experience doing business (here). It has purchased a good deal of technology from the United States, some of which has gone into their development of competence in building (pipeline) compressors.

Months of Discussion

Q. Did we get pushed too far and too fast into reacting? Should we have tried to find a diplomatic way out?

A. I don't accept that. For many months, we have been engaged in many discussions on sanctions against the Soviet Union. We have discussed them in Washington (and) with the capitals of Western Europe, by telex and telephone and with embassies here.

Q. The Europeans say they were surprised and that the impression that they got after the Versailles summit was that the United States would not take intemperate action against them for the pipeline.

A. That does not comport with my own understanding, though I was not a participant at that conference.

Q. We say that we have no problem with the French Government, and yet we have blacklisted one of their leading companies. In Europe, commercial affairs are closely tied with government policy, much more so than in the United States. Have we taken account of this?

A. United States companies, United States workers, have, for about eight years, suffered at least as much if not more than have Western European and certainly Japanese companies with respect to East-West trade. Since 1974, we have not authorized loans from the Export-Import Bank to the Soviet Union. We have virtually abdicated the (Soviet) market for manufacturing goods. Several companies' respectable market shares in the Eastern bloc and the Soviet Union have virtually been taken away by Western European companies. So I don't think we're insensitive to Western European concerns, because we've experienced it domestically.

Q. A Russian freighter is due in Glasgow to pick up six turbines produced by John Brown Engineering Company. Will we blacklist that company as well?

A. No comment.

Q. You did indicate that you hoped that the Government's response would deter future violations?

A. Correct. We believe the actions were a measured response that would dissuade other firms from violating U.S. regulations. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige says we will take appropriate measures in any case where we have reason to believe violations have occurred.

Q. Aren't we seeking to delay or block the pipeline?

A. No, the policy is tied to the repression in Poland. The Administration has been on record as opposing the completion of that pipeline since the (July 1981) Ottawa summit. We continue to suggest to our European allies that it is not in the best interests of the Atlantic Alliance.

Q. How far will we go to impose our wishes?

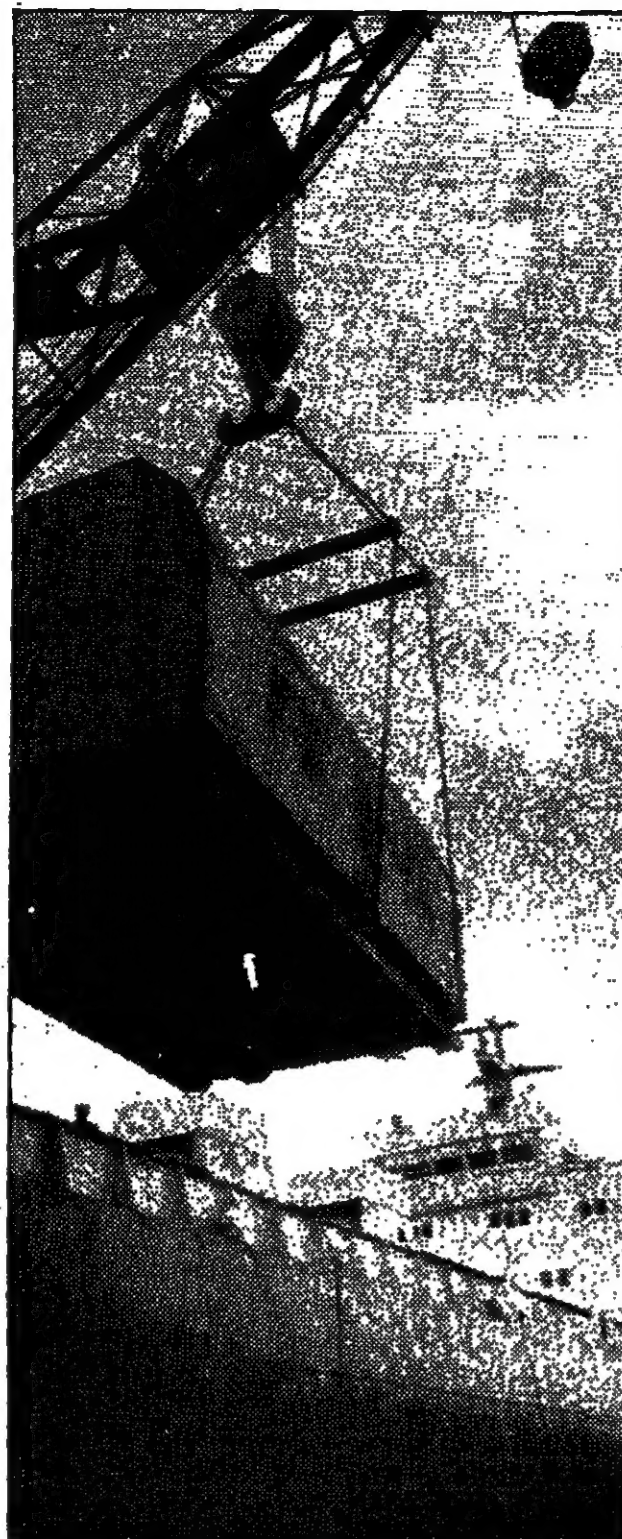
A. President Reagan in a news conference indicated very clearly that if three conditions were met with respect to the Polish situation, these sanctions would be lifted. The reason the pipeline was selected as the mechanism is because we believe these sanctions will exact a substantial cost on the Soviets.

Q. How effective can sanctions be? What is to stop the companies from buying through an intermediary?

A. Very effective. (Such) shenanigans would open up a whole new range of fraudulent activity, which would open up possibilities of criminal prosecution.

Q. Some lawyers argue that we are violating conventions of international law in blacklisting foreign companies that received licenses prior to the imposition of martial law in Poland.

A. What we have done, in the judgments of the legal counsel and policymaking officials, is fully consonant with U.S. laws and international law as well.



A Dresser France compressor to be used for the Soviet gas pipeline being loaded on a ship in Le Havre, France.

Europeans Felt They Had Assurances on Gas and Steel

By STEVEN RATTNER

PARIS — Once again, economic warfare with all its attendant bitterness seems to have broken out. Only this time, the combatants are not political antagonists but traditional allies, the United States and Europe. Last week, tensions of several months' standing over the Soviet natural gas pipeline and European steel exports to the American market developed into a breach that appears unlikely to be healed quickly.

Of the two issues, the pipeline controversy has clearly become the more serious, in large part because the American Government took concrete action last week to blacklist two French firms involved in shipping three compressors. On the steel front, the Department of Commerce decided that duties of up to 26 percent should be imposed on European steel shipments because of allegedly unfair subsidies. But the levies will not go into effect until mid-October at the earliest.

Although they have merged in some minds, the disputes have separate origins that reflect the two key sources of tension in the international economic arena. The pipeline question stems from efforts begun under President Jimmy Carter to "punish" the Soviet Union for misbehavior, first in Afghanistan, and, in Mr. Reagan's Administration, in Poland.

The steel disagreement, however, reflects the strains in trade relations that often accompany international recession. The world economic slowdown has cut steel use everywhere but the European companies have tried to maintain production by increasing their exports to the United States.

Acrimony over the two matters was exacerbated in both cases because the European countries believed that deals had been struck with Washington. An agreement to limit European shipments of steel was reached earlier this month after intensive negotiations but it was then rejected by the American steel companies. As for the pipeline, European leaders thought they had an assurance from President Reagan at the Versailles summit meeting in June that he would not prevent the Siberian gas project from going ahead.

The breach comes at a time when an earlier source of tension, high American interest rates and budget deficits,

was just beginning to ebb. The dramatic fall in interest rates in the past two weeks has allowed European nations to bring their rates down as well.

Despite that promising turn, European leaders have expressed open disappointment at what they consider the callousness of the new American actions. If European countries are sensitive to anything, it is to indications that their political independence is being challenged. On Tuesday, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, Minister of Research and Industry, described the French decision to ship the compressors as an "act of sovereignty." He said that "it is not possible to have good alliances except between countries that respect themselves and make others respect them."

Pipeline Means Jobs

Furthermore, leaders in Western Europe feel that the United States has failed to comprehend the economic importance of the pipeline in their countries. Unemployment is just as high here as in the United States and has been around for much longer. Construction of the pipeline will mean jobs. Europeans feel they are being asked to make this sacrifice without any commensurate sacrifice by the United States.

"We're supposed to give up all these contracts while the Americans go on selling grain to the Russians," said one British official with more than a trace of rancor in his voice.

Many European countries also have deep reservations about the effectiveness of trade as a political weapon. West Germany, in particular, is far more heavily dependent on economic ties with the Soviet Union than the United States is. Even before the pipeline confrontation, the Europeans had been slow to join American-sponsored moves to impose sanctions.

Europeans are perplexed as to why the Reagan Administration keeps hammering away on the pipeline matter after it has been made clear that they will not budge. Such unnecessary acrimony, the Europeans argue, not only embarrasses the alliance but also is hardly likely to encourage the Soviet Union to ease up in Poland.

The current clash is distinguished by the unusual unity it has forged among European countries that frequently squabble among themselves. Last week, the West German Government, which lacks the legal powers of its French and British counterparts, sent a letter to its companies urging them to go forward, which they said they would do. In Britain, John Brown Engineering indicated it would ship the first of its turbines Monday or Tuesday. Italy, whose principal contractor, Nuovo Pignone, is state-owned, has also stood firm, although it has maintained a somewhat lower profile.

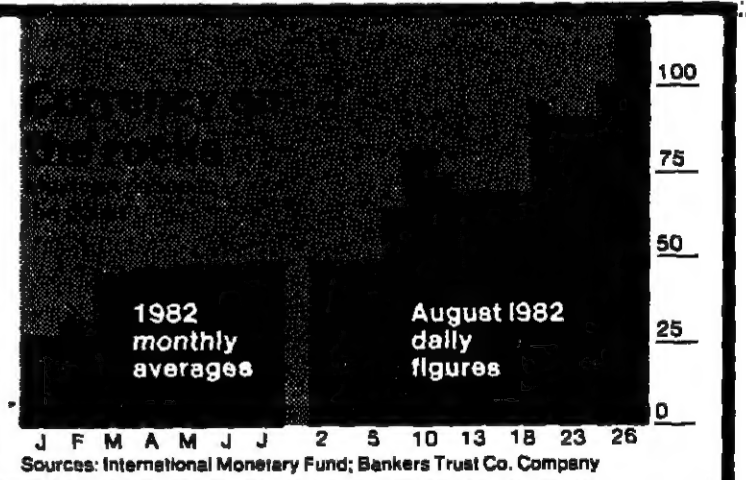
Not only is there unanimity among European governments but each is getting considerable domestic support. A stand against the United States appears politically both helpful and important. For the Socialist Government in France, the issue may help deflect conservative criticism of its economic performance.

European leaders have made it clear they would prefer not to be estranged from the United States. In the case of steel, they viewed compromise as possible. In the case of the pipeline, no serious compromise has been proposed on this side, which suggests that trans-Atlantic relations are likely to remain strained unless the Reagan Administration finds a way out of its corner.

Economic Troubles Make Matters Worse During Mexico's Interregnum



Mexicans trying to buy issue of Government's latest rules on currency exchanges.



Pause Between Presidents Lasts Too Long for Comfort

By ALAN RIDING

MEXICO CITY — The secret of Mexico's peculiar political system, it is often said, is its discovery of a formula for the peaceful transfer of power. Yet, while every government for 50 years has completed its term, the last three presidential successions have been marked by crises that have eroded faith in the country's institutions.

Thus the acute financial difficulties gripping Mexico are rooted as much in the political uncertainty that has characterized the final year of recent administrations as in the wild spending policies and evaporating foreign reserves of the presidency of Jose Lopez Portillo who will give his final state of the union address Wednesday.

Mr. Lopez Portillo has launched a financial rescue effort, requesting postponement of principal payments on the \$80 billion foreign debt, calling in the International Monetary Fund and appealing for emergency credit from the United States and other industrial nations. But the powerful psychological element in the crisis seems likely to persist until Dec. 1, when President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado takes office.

The phenomenon is difficult to explain. Mr. Lopez Portillo personally picked his successor. The official Institutional Revolutionary Party perpetuated its 53-year-old rule, winning last month's elections by an ample margin. And after Mr. de la Madrid's inauguration three months hence, many of the same faces from the past are likely to be influential.

But the ruling system works in strong six-year cycles that are virtually burned into Mexican psyches. Economic plans are drawn up for the life of a single administration, resulting in an automatic slowdown of business activity at the end of each term. And in politics, such is the power of each incumbent president that the almost-Aztec transition ritual seems to require the destruction of one image to make room for another.

As a result, during the painfully long interregnum between election and inauguration, the authority of this essentially authoritarian system is at its weakest. Any crisis is aggravated by the absence of political leadership and the vacuum is filled by economic speculation and political maneuvering. Yet, confidence and power are quickly restored once the new president takes over.

This time, though, the succession has brought un-

usual anguish. In 1970, the outgoing President, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, was deeply disliked. He was blamed for the rightist repression that followed an extensive student protest movement in 1968. But there was no large-scale economic crisis. Six years later, President Luis Echeverria Alvarez left office in the midst of an economic and political crisis provoked by his near-rupture of relations with the local private sector. But massive oil wealth then appeared on the horizon.

Now Mexico's energy resources have been developed, but the economic outlook is at the bleakest point in memory. Mr. Lopez Portillo has followed his two predecessors down the path of unpopularity, and the broad political consensus that has long maintained the country's stability looks suddenly vulnerable to widespread disenchantment.

Hoping for a Cleanup

The country's middle classes, whose consumerist expectations grew explosively during the 1970-1981 boom, when annual economic growth averaged 8 percent, are now angrily blaming the regime's corruption and inefficiency for tumbling living standards. The business community is heading for massive bankruptcy and likewise holds the Government responsible. The peso has been repeatedly devalued, dropping from 23 to the dollar in January 1981 to 120 now. Even the patience of peasants and workers, bulwarks of the ruling party, is being sorely tested by rising unemployment and rampant inflation.

For the moment, although the country remains peaceful, the political system cannot respond. President Lopez Portillo's speech this week will be his swan song and attention is already focused on his successor, Mr. de la Madrid, who must, by tradition, remain silent until Inauguration Day. In this way he can preserve his role as a symbol of hope.

Incumbent presidents have often sought to establish authority and to appease public opinion by turning the propaganda guns against predecessors. This may happen again, but many politicians believe Mr. de la Madrid must also change the modus operandi of the system. Action in just one area — official corruption — would earn instant popularity. Although corruption has been an endemic problem in Mexico, the widespread acceptance of kickbacks by some officials in such state agencies as Petroleos Mexicanos has caused mounting popular irritation. During his nine-month campaign, Mr. de la Madrid repeatedly spoke of "moral renovation." Despite deep popular cynicism, he raised cautious expectations that something might be done. His transition team includes a commission charged with preparing a cleanup strategy.

His immediate problem, though, is to determine whether the campaign should include sanctions against corrupt members of the outgoing Lopez Portillo administration as well as measures to guard against dishonesty in his own government. The rules of the system require that the past be quietly buried, yet the political backlash of such a decision could damage his standing.

The financial crunch has exposed strong public demand for greater honesty and efficiency and for a more transparent form of democracy. The question is whether, after a half-century of near-absolute rule, the system has the imagination and agility to reform itself.

Past Japanese Aggression Is Glossed Over in High School Texts

Tokyo Attempts to Placate Its Former Victims in Asia

By HENRY SCOTT STOKES

TOKYO — Last week the Japanese Government finally responded to a wave of outraged protest from its neighbors over the imminent publication of 1983 school textbooks here that gloss over the history of Japan's aggressive wars in Asia up to 1945. A statement said that Japan would make "necessary amendments" to the textbooks sometime in the mid-1980's and officials added that the Government would also give "guidance" to school-teachers on how to handle such episodes as the "rape of Nanking" in 1937.

The Chinese and the Koreans, who appear the most upset by the textbook issue — the most serious split between Japan and its neighbors in a long time — did not seem impressed by the Japanese statement. The Chinese officially adopted a studied silence while continuing to drop hints about "the revival of militarism" in Japan. The Koreans unhappily pointed to the delay until 1985 in correcting the texts and said it was far short of their expectations.

With Japan moving steadily to the right under the Liberal Democratic Party — a conservative group that has held a power monopoly for 27 years — experts in Tokyo and in Korea doubt whether the Government will ever correct the impression created by the new texts that Japan was not an aggressive force in Asia up to 1945.

The distaste of the Japanese Ministry of Education for corrections in its new texts was indicated by the Minister, Heijiro Ogawa, who commented that Japan "should not give in to foreign pressure." He and party officials ap-

peared to dismiss the chorus of outrage against Tokyo, uniting such improbable allies as North and South Korea, China and Taiwan, which was without precedent since the United States military occupation of Japan ended in 1952.

Starting next year, senior high school students will read that the assault of Japan's armies on China from 1931 to 1937 was simply an "advance." The Japanese massacres in Nanking are more or less brushed aside as clashes provoked by Chinese soldiers. The number of victims, which the old textbooks estimated at 200,000, is deleted in the new texts.

The revised descriptions of events in Korea in the era under Japanese rule from 1910 to 1945 have also caused great offense. Hundreds of thousands of Koreans were seized and sent to forced labor camps and mines abroad, where many of them died. But the new texts do not say they have been "forcibly" removed from their homeland, only that they have been "mobilized" in accordance with Japanese laws.

"It's awful — these descriptions of events in Korea are terrible mistakes," said a Japanese woman with ties to conservative leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party. "They have got to be corrected."

It is a nice question whether the changes can be called "mistakes" or deliberate alterations, carefully considered for years by conservative officials in the Ministry of Education whose aim is to shift the mood in Japan back to the right. These officials exert great influence over the theoretically independent textbook authors. Publishers compete furiously for a lucrative market, but first they must get a Government seal of approval. Books are "screened" by the ministry, which means in practice that officials subtly press the revisions they favor on anxious

authors and their publishers. "This is an attempt to revive the old pre-war thought control," said the Rev. Tsutomu Shoji, a leader of the Japan National Council of Churches. To critics of the textbook revisions, especially the large and radical teachers union, which is strongly influenced by the Communist Party, the authorities are engaged on a long-term strategy to prettify Japanese history and by implication to exculpate Emperor Hirohito. The wars of aggression were carried out in his name, a historical item that also has been omitted from the textbooks.

Domestic Politics Involved

All the same, some experts feel that the reaction to the revisions has been exaggerated. Ronald P. Dore, an authority on Japanese education at Sussex University in Britain, said that the changes in the textbooks were not all that extensive, considering how other nations write their own histories. British history textbooks, he noted, hardly refer to the Imperial era in India as an "invasion," preferring to describe how British soldiers "advanced" into India to establish the Raj.

The row over Japanese textbooks seems intimately tied to domestic politics. The dominant fact is the strong trend to the right that followed the victory of the Liberal Democratic Party in double elections for both houses of Parliament in June 1980. The party won majorities in both houses, much to its surprise, after a quarter century in power in Japan. The opposition groups were shattered and their morale has been low ever since. The Liberal Democrats felt immensely self-assured and have looked around for new heights to conquer.

The *bête noire* of the party's right wing is the teachers union. Liberal Democratic extremists feel the best way to control the "red" teachers union is to hamstring its members in the classrooms with textbooks that give the teachers no scope for "indoctrinating" — a favorite verb with right-wingers — the young with left-wing ideals. Under the Japanese education system, textbooks are holy writ and teachers teach from them by rote. When or if the changes do come, there are many here who wonder whether they will be more than merely cosmetic.



South Koreans protesting Japanese textbook revisions earlier this month in Seoul.

The Nation

In Summary

Auditors Are On Patrol in The Pentagon

Not that everybody who wants to cash in on the Pentagon's spending spree isn't scrupulously honest, but the Administration has made some provisions. Just in case.

The Defense and Justice Departments have created a special unit to prosecute greedy purveyors of military equipment and services, spokesmen disclosed last week. "When an agency is going to spend about \$500 million a day" one official said, "it's worth taking a very close look at how they're doing it."

There's also the matter of image. With the Administration asking Congress to make drastic reductions in social programs, it's smart politics for the Pentagon to emphasize getting as much bang as it can for its bucks (and the White House wants it to have 178 billion of them in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1). The new unit, which includes Justice Department lawyers and Pentagon auditors, will be concerned primarily with such matters as contractors who provide defective merchandise or overcharge or offer bribes.

Some Pentagon officials — perhaps the loudest among them Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, who oversaw development of the nuclear Navy before retiring early this year — have complained that the Justice Department almost never pursued suspect defense contractors. Admiral Rickover was especially critical of the department's announcement in January that it was dropping an investigation of the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation. The head of the new fraud unit is Richard Sauber, who worked on that case and reportedly wasn't happy with his superiors' decision.

Jail Term for Not Signing Up

From the start, there had been questions about the fact that the first charges against a man for ignoring the draft registration law were brought in San Diego. The city has a large concentration of military facilities and a population — and that means a jury pool — that is presumably staunchly pro-Pentagon.

But arguments that Benjamin H. Sasway was the target of selective prosecution were rejected in pretrial hearings, and last week, after deliberating less than an hour, a Federal District Court jury found him guilty. Judge Gordon Thompson Jr. ordered him jailed until sentencing, scheduled for Oct. 4. Mr. Sasway faces a maximum of five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

The law Mr. Sasway admittedly chose to ignore requires all men to sign up for the draft within 30 days of their 18th birthday. Altogether, almost 8.5 million men are eligible for draft registration; so far only five of the 700,000 who haven't registered have been formally charged.

Before his trial, Mr. Sasway, who declared his unwillingness to register in a letter to President Carter in 1980, soon after the law was reimposed, said his decision amounted to a moral

statement. The prosecution maintained that the philosophy student at California State University-Humboldt had been simply dithering Washington to bring charges. Mr. Sasway's lawyer, Charles T. Bumer, said his client was standing by his beliefs. "In our history," Mr. Bumer said, "we have made heroes of people who have looked the Government in the face and said no."

A New Leaf in Chicago

Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin once wrote that a bishop should be "above all, a leader who listens." By all accounts he'll get an earful in Chicago, where he was installed last week as leader of the nation's largest Roman Catholic Archdiocese.

The 54-year-old son of Italian immigrants succeeds John Cardinal Cody, whose autocratic ways frustrated a desire for increased collegiality among many of the 2,500 priests and 2.4 million lay Catholics in the archdiocese. Cardinal Cody wielded considerable secular power in Chicago, a town where power politics is practiced religiously, and when he died in April his financial practices were under investigation.

Archbishop Bernardin, who previously headed the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, is of a less magisterial mien and is known as a seeker of consensus. Pope John Paul II handpicked him for the job, and, in an unusual gesture, the Pope's Apostolic Dele-

gate, Archbishop Pio Laghi, attended the installation ceremonies. The Chicago Archdiocese is viewed by some as setting the tone for Catholics nationally. Archbishop Bernardin is expected to be elevated to cardinal within months.

At his installation, he made it clear to the 1,500 priests in attendance that he intends to have a close relationship with them. They rose in ovations twice as he promised to be mindful of their suggestions and asked them to shed any lingering "hard feelings, bitterness or anger."

Last Words From New Orleans

To the nonprofessional, the "black box" record of cockpit exchanges between the captain and co-pilot of the Pan American World Airways jet that crashed on lift-off from New Orleans July 9 was as chilling as most. The one recognition of trouble seemed to come at the end of the transcript released last week by the National Air Transportation Safety Board. "Come on back" on the controls, Capt. Kenneth L. McClintock warned First Officer Donald A. Pierce: "You're sinking, Don — come on back." Seconds later, the Boeing 727 topped a tree in a suburban neighborhood a half-mile away.

To investigators continuing their search for the cause of the disaster that killed all 146 people on board and eight more on the ground, what wasn't on the recording was of as much interest as what was. Also released last week was a National Weather Service radar finding that showed "Level 2," or light to moderate, thunderstorm cells in the area. Such storms can produce the sudden shifts of wind and velocity called shears, which the investigators increasingly believe caught the plane as it was taking off. Though an abbreviated shear alert reached the cockpit, the thunderstorm report did not. As with many such low-level findings, it had not been transmitted to the airport.

Former Page Says He Lied

Though the Justice Department's investigation of sexual misconduct on Capitol Hill has wound down, to concentrate instead on apparently more substantial charges of drug abuse, the House ethics committee's version was only beginning. Yesterday, it appeared to be just about over, as 18-year-old Leroy Williams, a former Congressional page whose allegations of homosexual liaisons with lawmakers prompted both inquiries — and a commission to review the page system besides — told the committee that he had lied.

Mr. Williams went public with his recantation in Little Rock, Ark., last week, after two committee investigators questioned him alone at a nearby state recreational area. He had not, Mr. Williams said, been pressured by them but rather by his own conduct. "I already knew it was in my own best interest when I woke up in the drunk tank" 10 days ago, he said; lying was "eating me up."

Mr. Williams said he'd invented the charges because he wanted to draw attention to the unsupervised lives of the high-school students appointed as pages by representatives and senators. He himself, he said, had begun drinking heavily and taking drugs. Two weeks ago, the review commission recommended that the pages, whose principal occupation is to run errands, be housed in central dormitories with chaperones and not in their own apartments.

Carlyle O. Douglas,
Michael Wright
and Caroline Rand Herron



Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin

At the Outer Limits of Liability



Worker wearing asbestos dust protector at a clutch assembly plant.

and technicalities — and almost inevitably, an expensive jumble. Indeed, insurance data indicate that lawyers usually get a larger share of the jury award than the victim does. With asbestos, the gap is immense. The Asbestos Compensation Coalition, a group of asbestos-claim defendants, says it costs the defendant companies an average of \$150,000 to put \$25,000 into the hand of a successful claimant. (Much of this expense comes from the companies' own efforts to challenge the claim.)

Liability in the case of man-made hazards raises several difficult questions. When an earthquake or other natural disaster strikes, it is immediately apparent who has been injured, what caused the injuries and whether or not there is insurance.

By contrast, the results of a man-made hazard may appear 20 years after exposure and there is rarely a direct line between exposure and subsequent illness, since heredity or other factors could also be the cause of disease in many cases. As to who must compensate the victims, the battle is joined between the insurer whose policy was in effect when the hazardous product was used and the insurer providing coverage when illness manifests itself.

Then, too, manufacturers are often unaware of a product's hazards when it is first marketed and sold. Several courts, including the New Jersey Supreme Court in an asbestos decision last month, have ruled that ignorance is no defense, even if the state of the art was such that no one in the medical community suspected a product would prove dangerous.

In the case of asbestos exposure, there is also the matter of the Federal Government's "fair share" of liability. Asbestos manufacturers argue, for example, that since many workers were exposed while filling Government shipbuilding contracts during World War II, the Government should assume the legal burden in those cases.

Many victims of man-made hazards think large jury awards — and punitive damages, where they are available — will help keep new hazardous products off the market, and out of the courts, by punishing the manufacturers.

Many businessmen, however, believe the product liability system is stacked against them and that the legal system has gone too far in trying to compensate every victim for every medical problem. "In most product liability cases, faceless large organizations are pitted against sympathetic injured local people," said George Fraza, general counsel to Johnson & Johnson.

"Jurors are going to see someone with a terrible injury, and they're going to want to hand him some money. That's a basic human reaction. They're not going to think too much about where the money's coming from."

The asbestos manufacturers are pushing hard for Federal legislation to create a trust to compensate asbestos victims. Unlike a bill already before Congress, half the trust in the industry-favored proposal would be Government-funded. Industry representatives say one advantage of their proposal is that it would establish a mechanism for compensating victims of any widespread occupational health hazard. For any particular class of diseases — such as those linked to formaldehyde exposure — Congress would simply pass an implementing resolution.

The idea faces serious political problems. To begin with, many Congressmen will be reluctant to add this new Government expenditure to a newly trimmed Federal budget. And some lawmakers may not wish to set a precedent for Government involvement in compensating the victims of as yet unknown carcinogens.

The bankruptcy proceedings used by Manville have the advantage of placing an automatic freeze on pending litigation, and preventing any new lawsuits from being filed. But bankruptcy court is not the ideal forum for handling product liability questions; it serves as one's interest for manufacturers to feel so threatened by litigation that bankruptcy proceedings become attractive. Victims cannot get redress from a company that is broke, and society at large suffers from the loss of products and jobs when a large corporation is forced to cut back operations.

Nor are bankruptcy courts designed to establish a manufacturing liability. Bankruptcy filing, said lawyers representing asbestos victims, may thus be the ultimate use of the product liability system.

Man-Made Hazards Pose More Than A Medical Problem

By TAMAR LEWIN

With every new wave of product liability claims, captains of industry and officers of the courts hope for a change in the prevailing winds. Typically, cases go on for years, legal expenses are high, jury awards run to six figures and no one is satisfied with the results.

When the Manville Corporation, one of the nation's largest companies and the world leader in asbestos production, sought the safety of bankruptcy court last week amid a storm of product liability litigation the wind did shift, however slightly. Not only did the bankruptcy filing spotlight a new method for handling the litigation, it also focused attention on a longstanding failure of the legal system. "We need a better mechanism for handling all these mass tort cases," said Sheila Birnbaum, a product liability lawyer.

The kinds of litigation to which Miss Birnbaum referred involve products such as drugs, pesticides and building materials to which large numbers of people are exposed and which prove to be disease-causing agents. The names of some of these products are familiar: diethylstilbestrol (DES), a drug thought to prevent miscarriages; Agent Orange and Agent White, two of the rainbow of herbicides sprayed over Vietnam in the 1960's. Manville filed for bankruptcy to protect itself from 16,500 pending claims by factory workers suffering asbestos-related diseases and an anticipated 32,000 future claims.

The magnitude of asbestos exposure makes it unique. But the asbestos court litigation has pinpointed the legal system's inadequacies in any litigation involving man-made hazards. Who should bear the liability for such hazards? The answer is usually determined on a case-by-case basis. Each case can then become a jumble of legal issues

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The Economy

Twilight Nears for the Age of Oil

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

The life of one Edwin L. Drake seemed a string of petty failures. He had ricocheted from job to job, serving as a railroad conductor, steamboat night clerk, farm laborer, dry goods salesman and hotel clerk. But on Aug. 27, 1859, in the choppy hills of northern Pennsylvania, the bearded adventurer with the stovepipe hat became the first man to strike oil by drilling a hole in the ground in search of it.

A few years later, the hapless Mr. Drake wound up penniless, good luck being as evanescent as his jobs. But his 694-foot-deep well changed the world.

A century later, this planet was swilling nearly 30,000 gallons of petroleum each second. From Minneapolis to Moscow to Marrakech, virtually every economy had become slavishly hooked on the sour-smelling liquid largely composed of hydrogen and carbon molecules, and the grandly sprawling international oil conglomerates were raking in more than a third of the world's total profits. Along the way, backward Middle Eastern

Ironically, high oil prices have set in motion the solution to the problem of even higher oil prices, just as many economists said would happen. The chill generated by the 1973 oil embargo and the severity of the price increases wrought by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries thereafter have worked their magic on the marketplace. Today far more oil is available and economic to recover from more places than a decade ago. So are more substitute fuels like natural gas and coal. From 1978 to 1981, oil demand declined by 8.5 percent over all while demand for other fuels collectively grew by 11 percent.

At the same time, high prices have forced consumers into a new conservatism toward the shrinking resource. Gone, say analysts, are the days when the world economy could not grow without an equal growth in energy. Now economic growth runs about twice as fast as energy growth — when it runs. Thus, even when demand for energy picks up after the recession, it will be at a much slower rate of increase than in an earlier era. No longer is oil the principal topic of discussion at summit talks, nor the central character of doomday

their industry is slowly whittled away by forces beyond their control. Unlike any time in the 1970's, the loss of any one OPEC country's production — with the exception of Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest exporter — could be absorbed relatively painlessly, unless companies and the governments of consuming countries panicked and started a bidding war, analysts and company officials agree.

Developments on the consumption side are even cheerier. John F. Bookout, president of the Shell Oil Company, has predicted that United States oil demand in the 1990's will be flat. "It's very hard to see anything but slack demand for petroleum," William Brown of the Hudson Institute, says.

Even the automotive sector, considered oil's best and surest hope, is expected to quench its thirst for petroleum over the next two decades, despite an expected increase in the number of cars on the road. "I don't see any plausible scenario in which the automotive sector would use more fuel than today," said Alan Altshuler, an M.I.T. political science professor associated with that university's ongoing study on the future of the automobile. He suggests that even if the number of miles driven rise 25 percent by the year 2000 a decline in fuel consumption of 50 percent is perfectly plausible as fuel efficiencies more than double from today's levels.

Moreover, the generation of passenger planes now being built is 30 to 40 percent more fuel-efficient than its predecessor. Furnaces, appliances and even electric light bulbs are expected to be at least twice as energy-efficient as they were before the embargo.

At the same time, oil use for heating, power generation and industrial boilers is expected to be at least cut in half, as ample coal and natural gas reserves, as well as slow growth in nuclear power, continue to make inroads. "In the future, there is just no market for oil in plants and buildings," says Roger Sant, president of Applied Energy Services Inc.

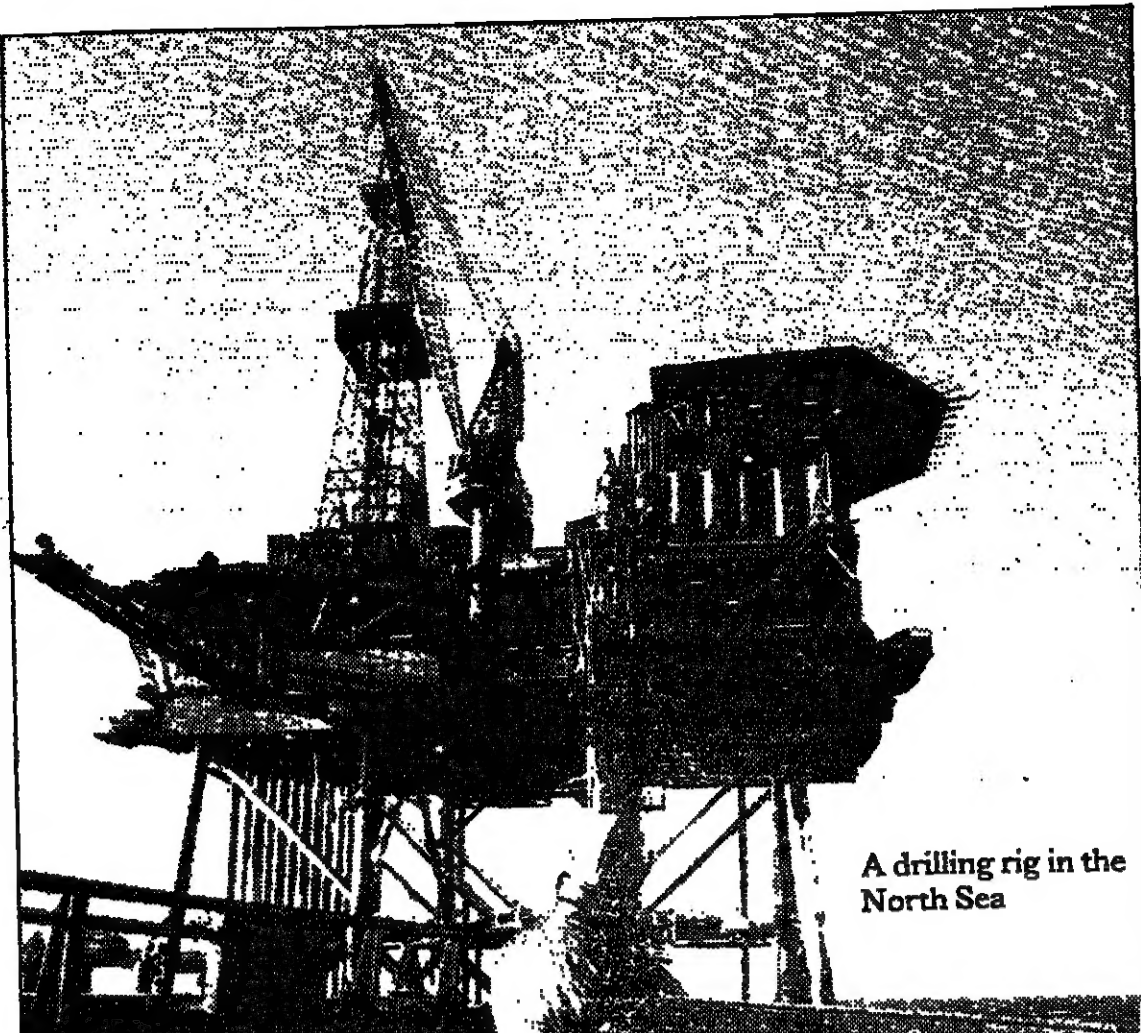
Price stability is also widely predicted, despite continued warnings by Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, that the price of oil will triple this decade, to \$100 a barrel. Phillip Verleger of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, for instance, sees the price in nominal terms holding steady at today's roughly \$33 a barrel, or declining to \$25 or lower, with very little likelihood of an increase over the remainder of this century.

All of which may take some of the fun out of being an oil sheik. A view is now widely accepted by many analysts that OPEC will never produce as much petroleum as it did in 1979, some 31 million barrels a day. Instead, as competition for energy products mounts, OPEC producers may face mounting pressure to engage in price wars among themselves to preserve market share.

"Politically and economically, OPEC is currently facing the most serious crisis in its history," Mr. Lichtblau says.

These broad trends overshadow the current shakeout in the energy industry that has dominated recent headlines — the 34 percent decline in drilling in the United States this year, the collapse of Oklahoma City's Penn Square bank under an avalanche of bad oil-and-gas loans, the executive layoffs at big oil companies. This fundamentally cyclical trend will reverse and reverse again, as the world continues to pump oil over the coming decades. But today's shaken confidence and new sense of humility may well be more fitting than the diamond-stickpin arrogance affected by oilmen since the days of the Pennsylvania wildcaters, and magnificently reinforced by the sixteenfold price increase of the past decade.

"People are just realizing that trees don't grow to heaven," Robert Stoughton, an energy expert at the Harvard Business School, says.

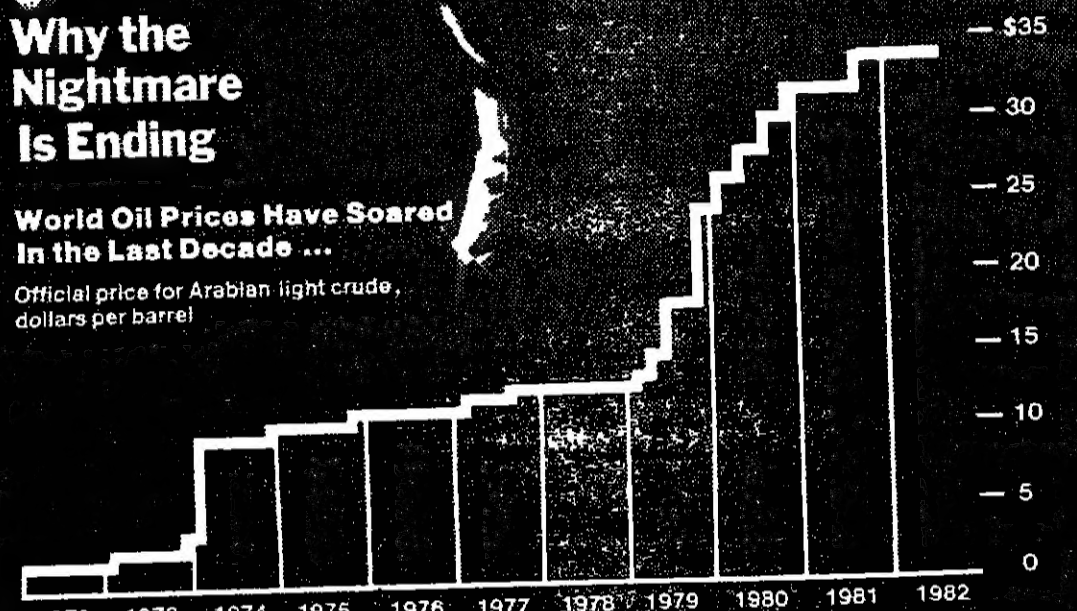


A drilling rig in the North Sea

Why the Nightmare Is Ending

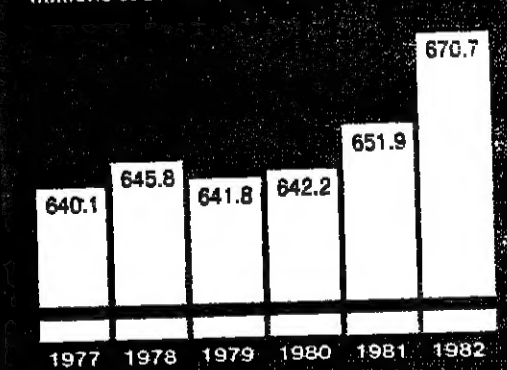
World Oil Prices Have Soared In the Last Decade ...

Official price for Arabian light crude, dollars per barrel



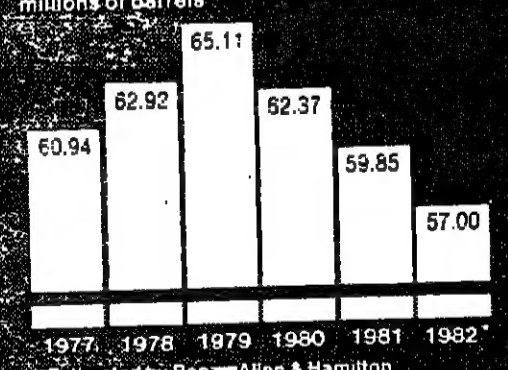
Helping to Generate New Supplies of Oil...

Estimated proven reserves, millions of barrels, January 1



And Dampening Demand

Daily world consumption of refined petroleum products, millions of barrels



Industry's horizons have been sharply lowered by oversupply, humbling sheiks and U.S. oilmen.

kingdoms — desolate, wind-swept fields where slavery had existed as recently as two decades ago — had become as important to global stability as Paris or Tokyo, thanks to their huge underground riches.

This, then, is the Age of Oil, a hard fact evident in such varied phenomena as the 41,000-mile American interstate highway system or the thousands of villages in India where small diesel-powered motors are just now replacing oxen. Oil today quells half the earth's ravenous energy appetite, a hunger that has more than doubled since John F. Kennedy was elected President in 1960.

But don't bet the ranch that the petroleum joyride is forever. A jumble of trends indicate that oil will soon lose the central, almost magical quality it acquired with the rapid price increases of the 1970's and begin to behave like copper or any other major commodity. What's more, although the oil industry can still be expected to experience the boom-bust cycles that have dogged it since the first well was struck in Titusville, Pa., a growing number of experts think the world's hunger for petroleum may be dulling permanently — and with it the prospects for the oil industry.

"Oil is a static, or more likely, a declining industry," says Morris A. Adelman, a noted energy economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "It's just not going to grow, that's the one thing you're sure of." John H. Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, adds: "The role of oil in the economy is going to be substantially downgraded from now on."

For consumers and governments the changing fortunes of oil are good news. For producers, whose depressed stock prices have remained virtually flat during one of the biggest bull markets in history, the lowering horizons for oil are immensely depressing. Just last week, Exxon bowed to tougher times and announced a significant cutback in domestic retailing and marketing operations.

scenario. The once-swaggering Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is fast becoming just another frustrated international cartel.

There is scant chance, according to many analysts, despite OPEC's best efforts, that oil prices, adjusted for inflation, will increase over the next decade and perhaps beyond. Just last week, widespread talk that Mexico will pump much more oil to help pay its debts to foreign creditors strengthened this judgment.

Not only are price pressures less likely to be a serious concern in a world relatively awash in petroleum, but also supply embargoes are less likely. A society adjusted to using less energy is better-guarded than one using more energy against the sort of peil-mell price run-up that accompanied the cutoff in Iranian oil shipments three years ago. The recent battle in Beirut is a telling example of the embargo weapon's new impotence, some analysts say. Though the Arab countries were clearly outraged by the Israeli attack, they made no move to try to shape the outcome with an embargo or a tightening of oil supplies.

Nevertheless, the possibility of a shutdown of oil production in the tinderbox Persian Gulf is still a worry. Exports from this region make up one-quarter of the world's oil and 40 percent of that traded among nations. Shortages and big price jumps would be a certainty should another cutoff occur, and military combat between Washington and Moscow, a possibility. Such grim prospects were advanced in a recent book, "Global Insecurity," edited by Daniel Yergin and Martin E. Hellbrand.

But the consumer countries have an insurance policy that is markedly improved today, precisely because of the catastrophes in the 1970's that the authors fear may be repeated. When the OPEC price shocks of 1974 and 1979-80 slapped the economies of importing nations in the face, they also changed the economics of supply and demand in energy. Now, oil maven, whether in burnouses or board rooms, watch as

WEEK IN BUSINESS

A Stock Market Rally for the Books

The stock market posted its busiest week in history, with total volume on the New York Stock Exchange of 549.9 million shares, easily exceeding the 451.1 million set in 1929. The Dow advanced 14.18 points for the week, closing at 893.47. On Thursday, it reached its 1982 high of 892.41 after climbing more than 115 points since Aug. 12, but on Friday it fell back 8.94 points. The market gains were buoyed by falling interest rates and expectations of a business recovery.

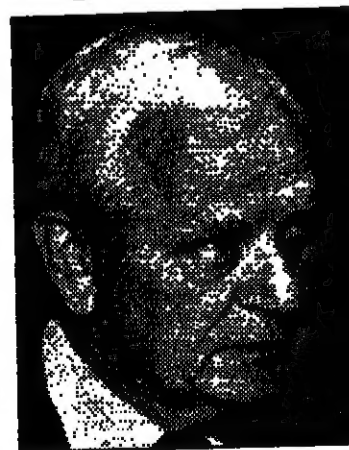
Cities Service and Occidental Petroleum, after two weeks of haggling, agreed to a \$4 billion merger that would create the nation's eighth-largest oil company. The Federal Trade Commission later cleared the way for the merger to proceed.

Bealix offered \$1.6 billion to buy Martin Marietta, a producer of aerospace products, cement and aluminum. The attempt was Bealix's first since its failure to acquire the RCA Corporation last March.

Dresser Industries said its French subsidiary would comply with an order by the French Government to supply 21 compressors for the Soviet Union's trans-Siberian pipeline, in defiance of an American ban. On Thursday, the Reagan Administration ordered trade sanctions against

Manville Files for Chapter 11

When the Manville Corporation filed for protection under the Federal bankruptcy code on Thursday — the biggest American industrial concern to do so — its chairman, John A. McKinney (right), stressed that the action was not a prelude to liquidation. The world's largest asbestos maker, he said, was basically in "good shape," but had been "completely overwhelmed" by more than 16,000 asbestos-related lawsuits and a potential liability exceeding \$2 billion. Some critics charged Manville with trying to minimize its responsibility through legal maneuvering, but Mr. McKinney defended the company's action as proper as well as financially prudent.



fourth cut since July 19.

Dresser France as well as Creusot-Loire, the French concern, for their involvement in the pipeline project.

Consumer prices rose six-tenths of a percent in July, after double-digit annual rises in the previous two months.

The discount rate was trimmed to 10 percent, from 10 1/2 percent, by the Federal Reserve Board. It was the

The nation's money supply rose \$1.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$454.9 billion in the week ended Aug. 18, the Federal said.

Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles received approval from the Comptroller of the Currency to expand its discount brokerage business

across state lines. It would be the first bank to do so.

The United States trade deficit fell to \$2.42 in July from \$3.44 the month before, as nonoil imports fell sharply because of the recession.

Judge Harold Greene signed a consent agreement between the Justice Department and A.T.&T. which, within 18 months, will separate A.T.&T. from its 22 fully owned telephone companies.

Harvester sold its money-losing construction equipment business to Dresser. The transaction, valued at \$150 million, was seen as part of Harvester's effort to pare operations.

The International Monetary Fund, in its annual report, noted "widespread dissatisfaction and concern" with global economic conditions and warned that lasting prosperity would come only if governments continued restrictive anti-inflationary policies.

New car sales fell 34.4 percent for the nation's three major auto manufacturers in the Aug. 11-20 period.

Exxon said it would close 850 service stations in the Northeast and Midwest and cut production capacity at its major New Jersey refinery. Exxon cited reduced gasoline demand.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1982 (Consolidated)					Standard & Poor's				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg		400 Indust	135.4	124.7	130.7	+4.65
IBM	7,536,400	47 1/2	+ 1 1/2		20 Transp	20.0	17.6	19.3	+1.53
Exxon	7,396,800	25 1/2	+ 1		40 Util	57.3	55.2	55.8	-0.04
IBM	6,633,600	68	+ 1/2		40 Financial	13.7	12.6	13.1	+0.34
ATT	6,034,200	55 1/2	+ 1/2		500 Stocks	121.2	111.9	117.1	+4.09
Sony Cp	5,902,900	13 1/2	+ 1 1/2						
Sears	5,744,100	21 1/2	- 1/2		30 Indust	908.9	861.6	883.4	+14.18
G Mot	5,469,700	46 1/2	- 1/2		20 Transp	261.4	322.9	349.8	+28.78
Merr Ly	4,469,800	33 1/2	+ 3 1/2		15 Util	117.2	113.3	114.2	-1.11
Ford M	4,375,800	27 1/2	+ 2		65 Comb	353.6	330.8	343.4	+12.82
Fed NW	4,085,300	12 1/2	- 1/2						
GM W Fin	3,932,500	15 1/2	- 1/2						
Schlmb	3,689,900	36 1/2	+ 2 1/2						
Tandy	3,621,700	28 1/2	+ 1 1/2						
K mart	3,592,800	21	+ 1 1/2						
Mart N	3,464,800	41	+10 1/2						

MARKET DIARY					The American Stock Exchange				
Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows	MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED AUGUST 27, 1982 (Consolidated)				
1,653	1,866	345	160	21	Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg	
2,154	2,133	545	335	21	DomeP	3,456,800	41-18	+ 1/2	
545	335	21	121		Wang	1,738,800	34 1/2	+ 5 1/2	
21	121				ChmPh	1,531,800	3 1/2	+ 3 1/2	

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)					MARKET DIARY				
Total Sales	549,830,654	9,156,293,390			Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
Same Per. 1981	223,271,020	7,910,780,298			687	143	930	100	59
High	Low	Last	Change		687	143	930	100	59

New York Stock Exchange					VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)				
Indust	76.22	73.04	76.22	+3.51	Total Sales	37,744,905	710,768,000		
Transp	60.95	55.73	59.29	+3.85	Same Per. 1981	25,422,915	920,272,845		
Util	40.64	39.80	39.81	-0.08					
Finance	58.19	54.69	56.76	+2.28					
Composite	68.92	64.49	67.23	+2.58					

BROADWAY 80

I'm glad I changed...

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
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ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
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Poland's Nervous Anniversary

Solidarity's second birthday comes up Tuesday, but there won't be much of a party. The Polish regime desperately wants to assure both Moscow and Western banks that all is now "normalized." Yet in just the last few days, it has disinvited the Pope, condemned Western broadcast services for "brutal interference in Poland's internal affairs," temporarily suspended a New York Times correspondent and repeatedly broadcast dire warnings of possible blood in the streets.

It's not as though the martial law government of General Jaruzelski has in fact normalized much in the first place. Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders are still in custody. Even after some releases, thousands of its adherents remain under arrest. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary Poles defy the authorities to honor these and other symbols of resistance. The store shelves are empty and industrial production is way down. The general is nervous, and he has a right to be. The lid may be on, but Poland's pot continues to boil.

The agreement that the Polish Government reached with the workers in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk on August 31, 1980 has long since been trampled under martial law. But Solidarity has revealed two reverberating truths.

First, Communist states are no longer immune from worker revolts. The 65 years of Soviet history and 37 years of experience in the bloc countries have thoroughly discredited Communism's claim to rule in the workers' name. In Eastern Europe, at least, the mantle of workers' revolution has now passed to the anti-Communist opposition.

Second, not even a totalitarian regime can function unless the populace cooperates. General Jaruzelski has extracted obedience, but it is sullen. A

surfer sign of Polish feeling came Thursday at Czesochowa. Before 350,000 people, Archbishop Glemp baldly spelled out "conditions" for talks between the people and the Government. When he finished, even the choir joined the multitude raising hands and arms in the victory sign.

Solidarity united several powerful currents in Polish life: discontent over material conditions, resentment of Russian hegemony and identification with the Roman Catholic Church. It was a true grass-roots expression of national aspirations and there was no way it could be extinguished by arrests and shows of force. Driven underground, yes. Organizationally shattered, yes. But sure to burst forth again, perhaps in a different form. Recognizing the power of a military government is not the same as conceding its legitimacy.

General Jaruzelski may by now grasp that his countrymen will never accept his regime. For the time being, he seems prepared to rely on brute power in the face of contrary world opinion and the Reagan Administration's poorly thought out sanctions.

But defiant street demonstrations on several occasions this year suggest that he cannot hold this course indefinitely. The months following the suppression of Hungary's revolution and Prague's spring saw no comparable open mass resistance.

A more carefully conceived United States policy, based on the leverage provided by the billions that Poland and other bloc countries owe the West, might help prod Moscow off its neo-Stalinist course. But the most meaningful pressure still comes from the Poles themselves. Perhaps it is because General Jaruzelski understands his own people that he is so worried.

The Fitness of Firewomen

Nicholas Mancuso, head of the Uniformed Firefighters Association, is sounding alarms about a new test of physical ability to be administered to a group of women who would like to join the fire department. The test for the women, he says, is less demanding than the traditional test and therefore threatens the safety of the department and the public. He is going to court to get an injunction against it.

But could it be that Mr. Mancuso is upset mostly by the thought of women invading the male preserve of the stationhouse? That's what a close look at the rest dispute suggests.

The department's traditional test included artificial measures of strength: hanging for at least one minute from a horizontal bar with arms flexed, and achieving a certain score on a hand-grip device. An agility exercise required the applicant to scale an eight-foot wall. Such tasks require heavy upper body strength; they defeated women who took the test in 1978.

Last March, in a class action suit brought by one of the women, Brenda Berkman, a Federal judge ruled that the test was discriminatory and ordered the city to come up with a new one that measures physical abilities more clearly related to fighting fires. The city complied with a test designed by ex-

perts who observed firefighters on the job. It requires the applicant to drag hoses, hoist ladders and wield a sledgehammer.

More important, though, the city set the qualifying time for the test by having 70 incumbent firemen run through its six tasks. On the basis of their performance, the fire department insisted on a qualifying time of 4 minutes and 9 seconds.

In other words, women who take the test will not be measured by an artificially lowered standard but by one established by the men with whom they would work each day. And Mr. Mancuso should be aware that many of the men on whose behalf he is acting would be unable to pass a more rigorous test. Some of the older members of the incumbent group were unable to pass this one.

That reveals a broader problem: the department's general level of fitness. Half the city's 12,000 firefighters are over 40. Heart attacks in the line of duty are not uncommon. Concerned, the department has started a voluntary running program.

Indeed, department officials point out, cardiovascular fitness, more than superior upper body strength, is most essential to firefighting, since a firefighter must sustain high levels of exertion over many hours at a major fire. In that respect, Miss Berkman is likely to do very well: she is a marathon runner.

The Editorial Notebook

Purse Strings and Power

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

So spoke the founding fathers in Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution. Then how come this year's big tax increase originated in the Senate? Is it unconstitutional? Eighteen disgruntled members of the House say it is and have filed a lawsuit against the House and Senate and their principal officers.

It seems unlikely that any court will knock down a piece of legislation so thoroughly considered as the tax bill. But the issue has been raised.

The journal that James Madison kept at the Constitutional Convention records considerable debate on the matter. The root issue was "taxation without representation" — the cry that set off the Revolution. There also were heavy questions of responsibility and power in the new Government.

Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, "a young gentleman of most promising talents . . . alto' only 24 yrs. of age," put a strict clause in an early draft Constitution that he submitted: "All money bills of every kind shall originate in the house of Delegates & shall not be altered by the Senate." Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts observed that the House "was more immediately representative of the people and . . . that the people ought to hold the purse strings."

Madison argued the contrary: "As the Senate would be generally a more capable set of men, it would be wrong to disable them."

The Tax Bill Battle, As Fought by The Founding Fathers

Pinckney's clause was stricken. By the time the issue came up again, compromise was emerging on a larger point — the power of big states versus little states. There were to be two senators from each state, regardless of size. In the House, the states with bigger populations would have bigger delegations. House members would be popularly elected to two-year terms, and senators would be elected to six-year terms by the state legislatures.

Debate then turned to a proposal that the House originate revenue bills and that the Senate be empowered to make technical, but not substantial, amendments.

Edmund Randolph, the Governor of Virginia, rose to "remind the members from the smaller states of the compromise by which the larger states were entitled to this privilege." His Virginia colleague, Col. George Mason, asserted in support that "the Senate did not represent the people, but the states in their political character."

James Wilson of Pennsylvania took one last twist on the purse strings. The purse would have two strings, he asserted, one in the hands of the House, the other in the Senate. "Both houses

must concur in the untying, and of what importance could it be which untied first, which last."

The final language, another compromise, gave the origination power to the House and added "but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

Therein lies the procedure by which the Senate originated the 1982 legislation. It took a relatively minor tax bill that had been passed by the House and "amended" it by deleting every word the House had approved and substituting its own massive package.

Perhaps this violated the spirit of the 1787 debate — but not for the first time.

Seventy-odd years ago, the House passed a bill establishing inheritance taxes. The Senate substituted a corporation tax. The Supreme Court held in 1911 that the bill had originated in the House and that the Senate amendment was germane, therefore not unconstitutional. More recently, the surtax imposed during the Viet Nam war was essentially a Senate-originated measure.

Moreover, senators are popularly elected now, under the 17th Amendment, making them just as representative of "the people" as Congressmen. And, quite apart from the merits of these arguments, the U.S. judiciary has little taste for stepping into the intramural politics of Congress. The betting in legal circles is that the new taxes will stand, and the republic won't crumble.

RICHARD E. MOONEY

Letters

The Zero-Sum Economic Game

To the Editor:

With the stock market on the upswing and with a free-falling prime rate, the United States economy should come thundering back. Right? Not really.

Steve Lohr's excellent news article "The Four Japans" (Aug. 24) makes it quite clear that the industrial rise of the East has contributed measurably to the decline of the West, primarily the U.S., over the last decade. Indeed, a zero-sum economic game is well under way.

The United States economy, which enjoyed the world's highest standard of living as recently as 1970, today treads water in 10th place, tied with France in the G.N.P. per capita standings among the non-OPEC nations. During the 1970's, well in excess of \$100 billion in industrial sales and two million jobs were lost from the U.S. economy to foreign competition.

That trend continues. It may even accelerate if our Government fails to do more than loosen monetary policy and somewhat tighten fiscal policy.

As pointed out by Mr. Lohr, the

new industrial economies of East Asia pursue explicit industrial goals, aided by their respective national governments. Most European nations do too. The U.S. does not. That may be a mistake of major proportions.

America should rise to the competitive challenge by first overcoming the decades of antagonism that have soured government, business and labor relations. Then in its stead it should begin to forge a cooperative society based on political bipartisanship and guided by a new entity composed of the historic antagonists and others.

Agreements should be reached on targeting industrial investments, installing worker-participation programs, establishing appropriate Federal education and training policies, limiting defense spending and promoting savings.

Finally, an America working in harmony may be afforded the opportunity to regain world economic leadership in the years ahead.

KEVIN MULLEN
McLean, Va., Aug. 25, 1982

Arthur Miller vs. William Shakespeare

To the Editor:

It is gratifying and salutary to find one playwright using quotation or allusion to acknowledge his indebtedness to another, as Arthur Miller did when he spoke of the difficulties the Dramatists Guild faces in its current struggle with the League of New York Theaters and Producers ("Broadway Producers and Dramatists Lock Horns Over Antitrust Suit," news story Aug. 21).

"All we can do," explained Mr. Miller, with a bow toward Shakespeare, "is offer a moral sanction which is honored as much in the breach as in the observance."

Since even Homer nodded, one cannot upbraid Mr. Miller too sternly for so completely misrepresenting Shakespeare's meaning. But it is obviously time for a reminder of what Shakespeare actually wrote.

In Hamlet (Act I, Scene IV) the Prince explains to Horatio the Danish royal custom of keeping wassail and draining draughts of Rhenish while the kettledrum and trumpet "bray out." Of this practice, Hamlet then says, "But to my mind . . . it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance."

The clear sense of this statement (Kittredge even explains this in a footnote in his edition of the play) is that Hamlet believes that it is better (more honorable) to break this custom (of carousing) than to observe it. In fact, one

pays the custom more honor by breaking than by observing it. In no way is Hamlet simply describing the current state of affairs. He is expressing



a clear preference and a moral judgment.

One doubts that Mr. Miller really believes that the moral sanction available to playwrights in their struggle is more fittingly ignored than enforced. Clearly his attention must have wandered. I can only hope that it had not wandered to fresh fields and pastures new.

MICHAEL C. T. BROOKER
Bayville, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1982
The writer is dean of academic affairs at Queensborough Community College.

'Compleat Chauvinist' With a Sorry Message

To the Editor:

I was extremely saddened to read about the forthcoming publication of Edgar Berman's book, "The Compleat Chauvinist" [news story Aug. 22].

The continued denigration of a group that is seeking to shake the shackles of second-class citizenship is not a laughing matter. Indeed, the jokiness of the chapter headings listed belies the seriousness of Berman's purpose, which is clearly spelled out in the subtitle of the book — "A Survival Guide for the Bedeviled Male."

Books like Berman's aim to preserve the dominance of men in our society by undermining women's competence and by discrediting the legitimacy of their aspirations for equality in the work place, in politics and in the family.

What is so disturbing is that it is considered acceptable to so belittle women. No reputable publisher today would consider a book that similarly distorted and stereotyped blacks, Hispanics, Orientals, Jews, Catholics or any other ethnic, racial or religious groups. Yes, Berman is right — it's a male chauvinist world.

JUDITH LORBER
President, Sociologists
for Women in Society
New York, Aug. 23, 1982

Why Women Work

To the Editor:

I am in accord with Alice Kessler-Harris ("Working Women: Myths and Realities," Op-Ed Aug. 18) when she states that women rightfully should be regarded as "full-fledged wage-earners" rather than peripheral workers, and when she points to the dual factors of changing economic and household structures plus expanding opportunities in non-male-threatening, poorly paid jobs that lead women to work. However, I believe that she has failed to record a most important point.

That point is that women work for the same reasons for which men work. In addition to their economic needs, women and men work as a means of enjoying self-fulfillment through the expression and public recognition of their skills and talents. Through the need to fill their working roles competently, women and men can also find the adventure of learning new skills and further discovering their hidden talents.

And when women and men find the same opportunities available to them, the society in which they live will be far richer, infinitely more stable and more deeply satisfied than the present one, which matter-of-factly suppresses one-half of its members.

SALLY J. THOMAS
New York, Aug. 20, 1982

Victims of 'Re-education Through Labor'

To the Editor:

The Aug. 12 news article by Christopher Wren on Chinese "re-education through labor" ("laojiao") camps makes these institutions seem like a cross between Police Athletic League and Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Unfortunately, they are far more than that — they are rather unpleasant prison camps.

According to a recent Amnesty International study ("Political Imprisonment in the People's Republic of China," 1978), the "normal" workday at these prison camps is 8 to 12 hours of physical labor, not counting travel time. The prisoners are also supposed to receive one day off every week or fortnight. Both of these limitations are often violated during times of intense production.

The harshness of this regimen is worsened by the inadequate food supplied to the prisoners. At most they receive three-fourths of the intake necessary to do the expected work and still maintain good health. But those who because of illness do not meet their production goals can have their rations further reduced.

Contrary to the impression produced by the article, one need not commit such heinous "crimes" as

Pre-P.L.O. Lebanon Was No 'Oasis'

To the Editor:

Having just completed a year of research at Yale concerning the Lebanese crisis, I was stunned to see you, one of my most trusted sources, propagate a widespread misconception in your editorial "President of Which Lebanon?" (Aug. 24).

Your contention that "the system functioned" in the early 1970's and that Lebanon was a "pluralist oasis" before the P.L.O. arrived implies a complete causality where only a partial one exists.

Lebanon did not simply "break down" when the guerrillas moved in. That no civil war rent the nation before the P.L.O. merely belied the inequities, corruption and fragmentation that had been growing for 30 years.

In the early 1970's, Lebanon witnessed some of the worst economic disparities on earth.

Four percent of its citizens owned 32 percent of its wealth, while 80 percent remained indigent. Two-thirds of Lebanese income lay in the service sector, but that sector employed only one-third of the labor force.

The average urban income was 20 times greater than the average agricultural income. Not surprisingly, those on the bottom end of these statistics were predominantly Moslem.

What was worse, the underclass believed that the Lebanese Government was unwilling to relieve the burden.

The ruling Maronites perpetuated their power through corruption, offering in name only the "formal representation" you lauded. For the right price, officials would protect outlaws, sanction smuggling by the elite, allow tax evasion by private militias and overlook severe conflicts of interest. This neglect bred growing discontent and heated sectarianism.

On this divided stage the P.L.O. emerged in the early 1970's. That its arrival galvanized Lebanese disputes and acted as a catalyst to spark the civil war is beyond question. But to imply that without the P.L.O. no war would have erupted is analogous to laying the blame for World War I at Sarajevo.

As you have said, the Lebanese must now reconcile their differences over who sided with whom once Palestinian militarism became a factor. But what you have overlooked is the even greater need to bridge the economic and political inequities that opened the nation to corruption and foreign dominance in the first place. Closing the issue with inaccuracies can only exacerbate the difficult task ahead.

KEITH E. HANSEN
New York, Aug. 24, 1982

First in Polarized Fusion

To the Editor:

I should like to add a historical footnote to your fine news article on "polarized fusion" [Aug. 22]. While the recent theoretical work in this area has been carried out mainly at Princeton, the basic idea of using polarized nuclei in a magnetic fusion reactor was suggested to us by Dr. Maurice Goldhaber of the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

The first theoretical analysis of the effect of nuclear spin on nuclear fusion reactions, incidentally, was published by Dr. Goldhaber in 1934.

HAROLD P. FURTH
Director, Plasma Physics Laboratory
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J., Aug. 23, 1982

Two Misnamed Laws

To the Editor:

I spent a good part of the last year working with the "Economic Recovery Act of 1981," which, as we all know, almost threw us into a depression. It seems I will spend much of the next year working with the "Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982," which, at least in the section of interest to me, produces very little equity and shows no evidence of fiscal responsibility. Why can't Congress stop using these silly Madison Avenue names for its periodic follies? Perhaps it should bring its own product under the truth-in-labeling rules.

BRIAN A. JONES
Brooklyn, Aug. 24, 1982
The writer is an actuary.

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U.S. 150

ANCHORAGE — While President Reagan has his hands full trying to persuade the European allies to forego that natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union, an even bigger pipeline project may be dying on the vine right in Mr. Reagan's back yard.

That's the projected 4,000-mile Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System — for now at least, a victim of the recent oil glut, a natural gas surplus, rising construction costs, the recession and reluctant financiers.

If it ever gets built, the A.N.G.T.S. would cost anywhere from \$23 billion to \$43 billion, depending on who's doing the estimating. It would carry two to three billion cubic feet of gas a day from Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's North Slope to Canada, thence in two legs down to what's known here as "the lower 48."

The pipeline — perhaps the biggest private construction project in history — was to have been completed in 1985; but delays, first in 1987, then 1989, have been announced. The beginning of construction, once scheduled for 1981, is not in sight, and neither is billions of dollars of needed financing.

Even the right-of-way permit for crossing Alaska's state lands has not yet been issued; and hearings on a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission can't start until the financing is in hand.

If the pipeline were available today, moreover, it would surely be in economic trouble. Experts estimate that North Slope gas delivered to the Middle West via the A.N.G.T.S. would have to be sold at roughly \$8 per thousand cubic feet, against a currently prevailing average price of about \$2.75. Crude oil would have to rise to about \$90 a barrel before Alaskan natural gas at \$8 would be sufficiently competitive to justify the pipeline.

No wonder, then, that Governor Jay Hammond put state and private study groups to work this summer to see if Alaska can find its own means of moving Prudhoe Bay's estimated 26 trillion cubic feet of natural gas to market. The state owns an eighth of those reserves; the rest belongs to three producing companies, Exxon, Atlantic Richfield and Standard of Ohio.

Former Governor and Interior Secretary Walter Hickel, who chairs the private study group with former Governor William Egan, makes no secret of his preference. He wants the producing companies to finance an all-Alaska pipeline, with the State of

IN THE NATION

The Other Pipeline

By Tom Wicker

Alaska to operate it as a common carrier, from the North Slope to "tidewater" — somewhere on the state's southern coast.

There, he envisions a refinery, a petrochemical industry, a natural gas liquefaction plant, probably at the port city of Nikiski on the Kenai peninsula, and facilities to divert some of the gas to Alaska's propane and electricity generating needs. The market he sees for gas and petrochemical products is not the "lower 48" so much as the "Pacific rim," particularly Japan and Korea, to which Alaska already ships fish, coal and timber.

This ambitious program, Mr. Hickel said in an interview, would be much cheaper in construction costs than the A.N.G.T.S.; it would also give a big boost to Alaska's economy, reduce the Pacific area's dependence on Middle Eastern oil and improve the national balance of payments. He'd start small, bringing perhaps a billion cubic feet of gas a day to the tidewater facilities, and "grow into the market" until the all-Alaska line would be moving as much gas daily as the A.N.G.T.S. could.

But this scheme has problems, too. President Carter rejected a similar proposal in 1977, when he chose the cross-Canada pipeline as an economically preferable. Congress would have to repeal the ban on export of hydrocarbons from Alaska that — in the panicky early days of the energy crisis — wrote into legislation authorizing the oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez. Stiff environmental opposition to the refinery and petrochemical plant could be expected.

A recent conference of experts on Alaskan energy development, sponsored by Energy Bureau Inc. and held in San Francisco, concluded that the A.N.G.T.S. pipeline was still the most

economically efficient proposal. Japan already has Pacific sources for liquefied natural gas, the panel said, and a petrochemical plant in Alaska could not compete with less expensive facilities that would soon begin production in Mexico and elsewhere.

So what's to be done? Probably nothing until an expanding economy, declining interest rates and a further price rise for crude oil and its derivatives make natural gas a more attractive alternative.

Even then, gas pumped thousands of miles through a pipeline costing at least \$23 billion may not find an easy market. Recoverable gas reserves doubled worldwide during the last decade, while oil reserves were increasing by only 20 percent. And demand, although growing rapidly in recent years, is expected by the International Gas Union to consume no more than a third of those world reserves in the next 40 years. How much of that will come from Alaska remains to be seen.

What did Israel gain from the military campaign it undertook in Lebanon? How are the United States and the rest of the free world affected? What do the results of Operation Peace for Galilee portend?

Israel's most immediate achievement is the crushing defeat of the P.L.O. No longer will Soviet Katyusha rockets rain down on Israeli villages from terrorist sanctuaries in Lebanon. Israeli children who spent night after night, month after month, in bomb shelters are free at last from attack. Normal life has returned to the Galilee.

A byproduct of that achievement is the opportunity that has been created for Lebanon to regain its sovereignty and independence, a goal we share with the Lebanese people and with the United States. The kingdom of terror that the P.L.O. had established on Lebanese soil is no more; the expulsion of the remaining terrorists, the evacuation of Syrian occupation forces and the withdrawal of our own troops will

Gains From the War in Lebanon

By Ariel Sharon

return to the Lebanese people control of their own destiny. We wish Bashir Gemayel, Lebanon's newly elected President, well. We look forward to the day when his country and Israel will sign a treaty of peace.

Israel's troops entering Lebanon were greeted as liberators for driving out the terrorists who had raped and pillaged and plundered. Our soldiers were welcomed despite the casualties that were the inevitable result of fighting against P.L.O. terrorists who used civilians as human shields and who deliberately placed their weapons and ammunition in the midst of apartment houses, schools, refugee camps and hospitals.

No army in the history of modern warfare ever took such pains to prevent civilian casualties as did the Israel Defense Forces. Indeed, most of the losses we suffered — some 350 dead and 2,000 wounded — resulted from the rule we imposed on ourselves to avoid harming noncombatants. In Hebrew, we call this *tohar haneshet*, "the moral conduct of war." We are proud our soldiers followed this Jewish doctrine scrupulously, despite the heavy costs we incurred in warning civilians we were coming, in attacking only predetermined P.L.O. positions and in bombing and shelling buildings only when they served as P.L.O. strongholds.

This policy stands in vivid contrast to the P.L.O.'s practice of attacking only civilian targets. Since 1965, 1,392 civilians have died and 6,400 have been wounded as a result of P.L.O. terrorist raids against our people.

Trapped in west Beirut, the P.L.O. still hoped to turn military defeat into political victory. Because we respect the views of our American friends, Israel exercised great restraint. We did

not close in but waited at Beirut's gates. The P.L.O. took that as weakness. Only when we made clear that we would not give up the military option, only when we began to tighten the noose, did the P.L.O. agree at last to quit Beirut.

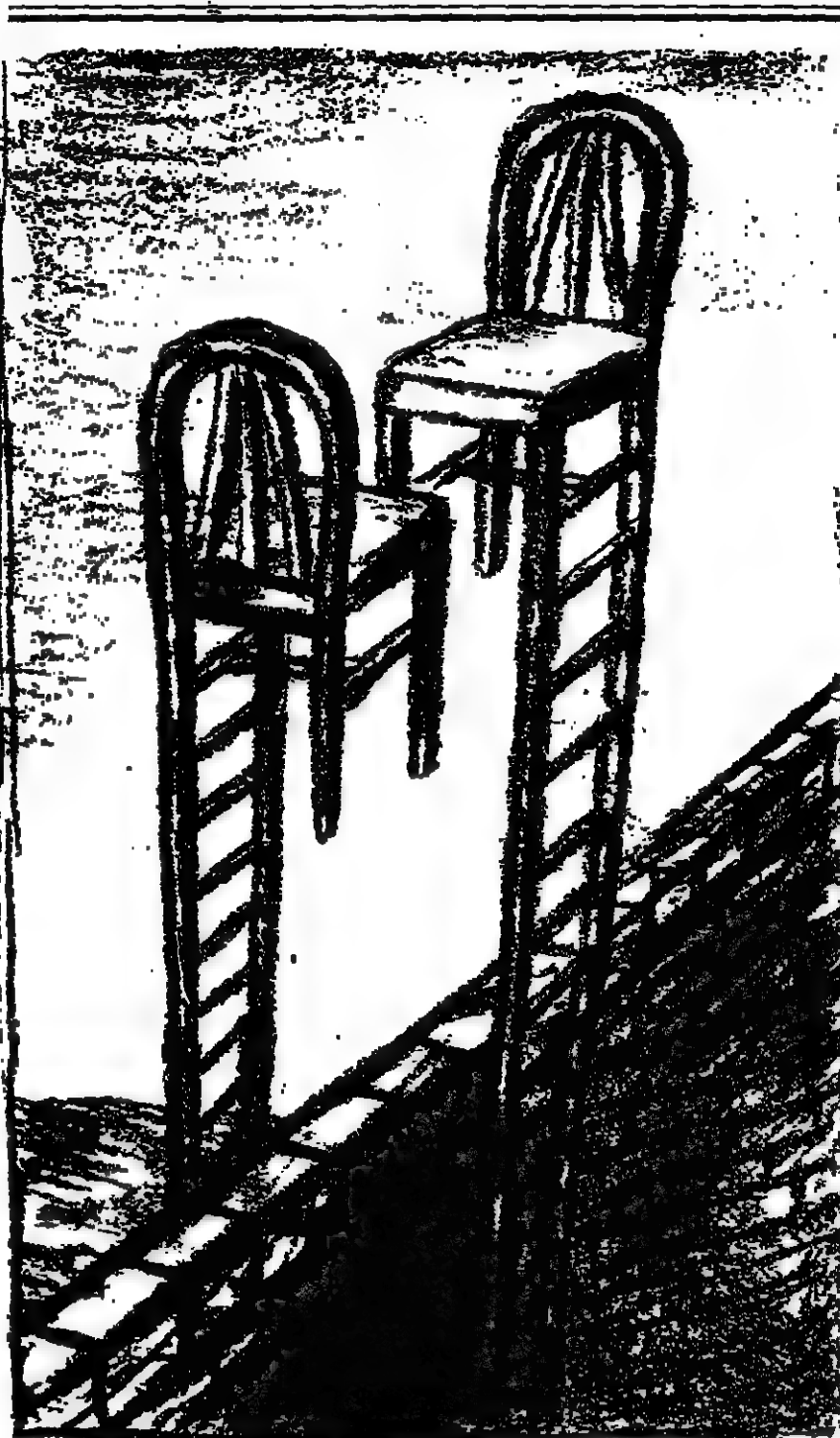
America and the rest of the free world have gained much from Israel's action in removing the P.L.O. threat. The expulsion of the P.L.O. means that international terrorism has been dealt a mortal blow. The arms, training, supplies, intelligence — the whole infrastructure of violence and revolution has been broken. The end of the P.L.O. in Lebanon is a victory for peace and freedom everywhere.

But what of the future? I am optimistic that a new era is at hand in the Middle East. There will be peace between Lebanon and Israel. The problem of the Palestinian Arabs remains, but here too there is reason for hope. We did not go to war against the Palestinian Arabs, with whom we wish to live in peaceful co-existence, but against the P.L.O. The terrorists never received a mandate to represent the Palestinians. Indeed, since Judea and Samaria were liberated from Jordanian occupation in 1967, hundreds of Palestinians who dared to differ with the P.L.O. have been assassinated by P.L.O. gunmen. Who knows how many other Palestinian voices were silenced by P.L.O. intimidation?

Today, with the P.L.O. terrorists gone, I believe Palestinians will come forward prepared to negotiate with Israel on the autonomy plan proposed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Just before flying to the United States, I visited with a group of Palestinian Arabs in Judea and renewed a dialogue with them. I sensed a new atmosphere, a new confidence that they could speak their minds and offer their ideas freely, without fear of P.L.O. reprisal.

These are some of the reasons why I believe the results of our action in Lebanon offer bright promise for the entire Middle East. Determined as we are to defend ourselves, it is the path of peace that is the most pleasant to us. Egypt lives in peace with Israel. Soon there will be a triangle of peace — Jerusalem, Cairo, Beirut. One day, I believe, all of our Arab neighbors will find the courage and the good sense to live in peace with Israel. Operation Peace for Galilee has brought that day closer.

Ariel Sharon is Defense Minister of Israel.



Philippe Weisbecker

Arms Control, Yes. But First Define The Ties We Want.

By Alan F. Neidle

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Many Americans are eager to see their country and the Soviet Union achieve significant nuclear arms control. There are numerous proposals — for deep cuts in nuclear arsenals, moderate reductions, a verified freeze, destruction of warheads, among others. All have merits and shortcomings. But none is likely to come to fruition unless the central issue is dealt with first: What sort of relationship does the United States want with the Soviet Union?

In short, the United States must desire an improving relationship and be prepared to work for it with skill and determination. Negotiations can continue intensively during deteriorating or highly confrontational relations, as they did through many years of the cold war — but that's very different from carrying a treaty project through to completion.

This conclusion may not be welcome to some. Arms control is often considered too important to be tied to the vicissitudes of politics. Why shouldn't the security benefits from arms control be pursued whether or not relations are going downhill? Isn't that when arms control is needed most? These ideas are appealing. But nothing in America's recent experience suggests they are effective in bringing about arms control.

It is striking how directly the difficulty in succeeding with arms control has correlated with whether United States-Soviet relations were improving or deteriorating. For example, the 1963 treaty to ban atmospheric testing became possible after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis when both countries saw arms control as a means of moving away from a highly dangerous relationship of nearly total confrontation. The 1968 nonproliferation treaty and the 1972 strategic arms limitation treaty were concluded by Presidents who wanted to build cooperative ties between the two countries.

However, the seven-year SALT II effort was marked by extraordinary difficulties. It took place against a backdrop of declining relations. Some feel the treaty could have been ratified in 1979 but for the chance "discovery" of a Soviet "combat brigade" in Cuba. Others think it was doomed in any event. But the outcome speaks loudly. SALT II did not make it over the ratification goal line during the sharpest deterioration in relations in decades.

Despite recent history, are there reasons in theory to believe that arms control can prosper when relations are sinking? Unfortunately, there are not. Arms control involving the two countries has been agonizingly difficult. The two sides never begin with

aid and trade concessions is, of course, limited. The United States, 25 years ago, accounted for 40 percent of the world's economic output; today, it accounts for only 20 percent. America cannot realistically mount another Marshall Plan. Nor need we apologize for current efforts that include an imaginative proposal to strengthen the Caribbean economies, and billions spent in this country on the large-scale influx of refugees.

Nevertheless, America's substantial stake in trade and investment as well as its political influence in the developing world will hinge on economic ties. Even though American resources are finite, certain steps can be taken. The Government could, for example, strengthen its support for lending institutions such as the World Bank and the I.M.F., which carry so much of the load in bolstering troubled economies. There is room for more open trade policies, especially with countries that are willing to lower their barriers to our products. And the Administration could push Reaganomics abroad with greater sensitivity to the difficult conditions and policy constraints that exist in third-world societies.

In addition, the United States could begin to build its relationships with the third world at least as much around constructive economic dialogue as it now does around military sales. It has been years since top Government officials with broad responsibilities for economic policy devoted attention to the developing world. Why not appoint a high-level envoy, reporting to the President and Secretary of State, to engage third-world leaders in truly serious policy discussions and to assess, first-hand, changing conditions and requirements for effective United States policy? He would not work miracles, but the appointment would be an important change in signals, and perhaps the beginning in some essential shifts in policy.

Jeffrey E. Garten, who teaches a course in political economy at New York University, is a vice president at

BOSTON — As a new equal rights amendment begins its journey in Congress, it is important to understand why the old E.R.A. was not ratified by the states. It died largely because of a very real but unarticulated fear of what would happen to the world if women changed.

In a society that gives its highest rewards to the doers and the makers of money, there is also an understanding that all this activity is supported by an invisible network of helping and caring, which is the "glue" that holds society together. At some level — often subconscious — people worry that without the glue of nurture, things fall apart. The center cannot hold.

This is not an unreasonable fear. In a world that seems increasingly alien and lacking in human connections, a diminution of caring would be a terrible blow. Many people see the E.R.A. not as a symbol of what women might gain but of what society might lose.

The challenge for E.R.A. supporters is to detach that fear of loss from the issue of justice for women. But it's tough to convince people that when women gain access to full citizenship, the family will not perish, nor will tenderness between men and women disappear.

The fear of women's changing has a long history, and rational arguments don't make a dent. Early in the century, it was argued that women would be "hardened" and the family destroyed if women got the vote.

Why does legislation that gives women a greater share of power raise the specter that women will be radically changed by it? Because society still operates on a "male" idea of power as a means of self-aggrandizement. Even though many men are able to integrate a concern for people and a sensitivity to human feelings into their managerial style, we don't think of power as something to be used for the good of all. So, we assume that women will use power exactly the way men are supposed to.

Will women abandon caring and helping as they move into the wider

E.R.A.'s Death, And Fear Of New Women

By Caryl Rivers

that most will not. Most will not become like the Margaret Thatchers and Indira Gandhis who have to out-tough the tough guys to survive at the top. In most women, the notion of responsibility for others is deeply ingrained from early childhood. A psychoanalyst, Jean Baker Miller, defines it as an understanding that "I must care for those who are not me."

The power of this message is illustrated by the work of a Harvard University psychologist, Carol Gilligan, who studied 144 men and women to determine the ways in which they made moral decisions — decided what was right or wrong. She found that women often made such decisions differently from men, giving more weight to the impact these decisions had on others. Women also have a complex view of how decisions could affect relationships. A moral decision

made on abstract principle alone seems too bloodless for women.

Women, it seems, are bringing this complex, people-oriented view of the world into their new roles. When two psychologists, Grace Baruch and Rosalind Barnett of the Wellesley Center for Research on Women, studied 300 women between the ages of 35 and 55, they found that many working women were very aware of the needs and feelings of others and tried to find ways to incorporate these perceptions into their job performance. As one woman put it, "I've discovered that nice people can have power."

As women gain more access to power, they may move away from the traits of passivity and dependence, too often called "feminine." But most will retain a way of looking at life in which caring is vital.

It may be that only when enough women move into the work place and discover that female values can survive there will they be able to succeed without imitating men. A "critical mass" may be necessary before women can change the game — not just play it. And, as old sex stereotypes ease, men may be permitted the intimacy and concern for others that the psychoanalyst Erik Erikson has called "generativity."

When caring is decreed to be solely the province of women — and then, if women are excluded from art and commerce and politics and law — no wonder that society takes on the appearance of the jungle. "I must care for those who are not me" is a message to be heeded by all people if modern society is to survive.

Seen in this light, the equal rights amendment is a step toward a world that is more humane, not less. But this is an argument that is not easy to make. The fear is still there. Maybe only time — and a new generation not made uneasy by the shadows of the old — will be able to erase it.

Caryl Rivers, associate professor of journalism at Boston University, is co-author (with Grace Baruch and Rosalind Barnett) of "Lifeprints: New Patterns of Love and Work for

At the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, in Toronto next week, a major issue will be whether the United States is losing interest in third-world development. It is a fair question, and there is good reason for America to rethink its policies.

The briefing papers will make grim reading. The growth rate for third-world countries that buy oil has been cut in half over the last three years. Overall imports, recently increasing by 8 percent per year, have now stopped growing. The debt of developing nations has reached an untenable \$300 billion. Prices for their exports, adjusted for inflation, are the lowest in 30 years.

The future looks bleak. There is no sustained world economic boom on the horizon. Even if there were, many development problems would remain. Third-world countries will need more than \$100 billion this year and again in 1983 to pay for essential imports and to pay off debt. Foreign lenders, reeling from bad loans, will not soon turn on the tap. Investment projects that have been interrupted cannot easily be started up again. Trained managers who have emigrated will not be quick to return home.

It should be no surprise that America is unprepared to deal with this situation. Over the last 20 years, there has been much talk about "economic takeoff." Until recently, third-world growth itself was not in doubt; the issue was how to spread the benefits.

The sad fact is that the economic gains achieved by many developing countries since World War II may now come undone. In the West, there are social security and unemployment-compensation cushions as well as democratic institutions for venting frustrations. In most third-world societies, there are no such safety valves. Against unrelenting population pressures, downward mobility will not mean sacrificing a vacation or a new car but fighting malnutrition, a lifetime of unemployment lines. America should expect a long period of chaotic conditions: More riots, more repression, more insurrections, more opportunities for

At I.M.F., America And the Third World

By Jeffrey E. Garten

A central question at Toronto will be whether the United States is gradually abandoning its longstanding commitment to help poor countries. The United States is seen as blocking necessary increases in lending from institutions such as the I.M.F. and World Bank. America's development aid, relative to the size of its economy, is projected by 1985 to be the lowest of all the democratic industrial countries, while increasing emphasis is being placed on military assistance. The centerpiece of American policy is insistence that developing countries lower their trade barriers, expand private investment and slash budgets. These prescriptions stand in contrast to the Government's new quotas on sugar imported from the third world, its inability to revive private enterprise at home and its own out-of-control fiscal deficit.

The scope for American generosity

Is the U.S. abandoning its commitment?

Reduced caring would be a terrible blow

Liv Ullmann Inspires 'Ghosts'



John Neville and Kevin Spacey with Liv Ullmann—"the flip side of Nora"

By HELEN DUDAR

WASHINGTON
It's mid-afternoon, late for lunch but not so late that Liv Ullmann has to worry about working the evening performance of "Ghosts" on a full stomach. Wrapped in a cotton flowered print robe, she is sitting in the Green Room at the Kennedy Center dutifully separating a hamburger from its roll. In a few hours, the honey-colored pony tail will be coiled in tight braids, the long, strong body will be encased in a Victorian gown that looks like a costume for a figure in a coffin and Miss Ullmann will be on display as Ibsen's personification of how conformity can kill.

Having spent most of the summer here, the play, directed by John Madden, adapted by Arthur Kopit and featuring John Neville and Edward Blinn, opens in New York Monday for a six-week run. The Ullmann role is, of course, Mrs. Alving — the flip side

riage raised matters that bourgeois society preferred to ignore. He had conjured up a widow who built a facade of respectability around life with a diseased and dissolute man; a son doomed by inherited syphilis, and a final curtain descending on the woman facing her imbecile child with a handful of lethal pills. Worse yet, the play was not "about" syphilis or mercy killing, but the more dangerous issue of how the human spirit can be corrupted by blind obedience to the demands of virtue.

Although it has been years since audiences could be traumatized by any of this, the play can still be a happy hunting ground for any artist with a bountiful imagination. A ripe, glowing 43, Miss Ullmann went back to her Ibsen and found she could easily see Mrs. Alving sharing her decade. To her, the character is "like Nora who didn't leave, like Nora 20 years

derstand why actors put on all this makeup. People's faces change all the time. You get the flush, you get the pale — it's what happens in life. When you start certain emotions and you control them, your bodily fluids will follow. It's a good effect. Ingmar has used it a lot in his films because we don't have makeup there either.

In a review of Mr. Bergman's "Autumn Sonata" a few years ago, Pauline Kael wrote that Miss Ullmann so fully inhabited her role that she seemed to have hypnotized herself into becoming a different person. Miss Ullmann looks wounded. "I know I have that reputation, that I'm in a kind of trance. It's not true. I play on emotions, but I play on very controlled emotions. I'm very aware of what I'm doing and I'm able to repeat it in front of the camera many times. I hate actors who lose themselves in a part. I want to slap them. They are

production of a television mini-series based on the Sigrid Undset novel "Jenny."

The central character, an artist working in Rome at the turn of the century, is in her 30's. Suddenly, Miss Ullmann found that everyone on the set was fretting about whether the star was young enough. Don't smile too broadly, they told her; it makes lines. Don't look down while pouring the milk; it doubles the chin. "I was thinking, 'My God, this is what those Hollywood beauties must have all the time.'"

"Then, I thought, 'This can be a technical challenge: to act and know I can't smile too much.' But it was crazy. They became so obsessed about

this. In the end, obviously I became obsessed, too. If you can't smile because you wrinkle, you lose a lot of acting."

Along with her middle years has come a sense of urgency about passing time and wasted time. Reordering priorities, she wants, she says, to put more of her working hours into writing and fewer of them into acting, and she does not plan to stint on her efforts on behalf of the world's refugees. Miss Ullmann had spent what would have been the normal hour for lunch at a convention of bureaus and persons involved in the lecture business. They gave her their Eleanor Roosevelt Award and she gave them an affecting speech.

She gives a good amount of time to events of this sort, accepting honors, and using the occasion to report on the pain and hunger she has seen around the world. Three years ago, while appearing in the ill-fated musical of "I Remember Mama," Miss Ullmann joined a Broadway fund raising effort on behalf of Cambodia's starving people. Swiftly, she found herself seized by the problems of families living in famine and drought in third world countries. She became a spokeswoman for UNICEF, and took a year off to visit refugee camps and to speak of what she had seen.

"Yeah, some people thought it was silly and mad to take the time," she said. "And some thought it was wasted. To me, it was important. I know I did a little thing that was of more use than what I had done before."

"This is a very dangerous thing to say because it sounds like romanticizing hardship, but it's not. Although the suffering is enormous and the hardship is complete, you also meet so much dignity and grace, you meet so much giving. It's not because these people have nothing that they are better. I truly feel that we have so much and our industrialized countries have killed something of our own soul, our ability to be with each other. This has not been killed in those countries."

"Ghosts" will close after its Broadway run and a three-month tour across the country. Next January, Miss Ullmann will settle in New York to try to finish a new book. Her first, "Changing," a rumination on her private and public life as an actress, was a best seller; the second, "Tides," will encompass her experiences in the refugee cause.

The decision to stay in her New York apartment, instead of going home to Oslo, was dictated by her daughter's needs. Linn, whose father is Ingmar Bergman, is 16 and has two more years to go at the Professional Children's School. Yes, she wants to act, and Miss Ullmann is not discouraging her.

Next summer, a dozen and a half years since her portrayal of the actress who has forsaken speech in "Persona," she will be in Sweden again, working with Bergman. Their 11th picture together will be "A Human Tragedy." Laughter follows her report of the title. "I don't understand that because he always says I should do comedy."

"But I think it will be lovely. I miss working with Ingmar. I tell you, sometimes I feel I'm working with directors who maybe haven't done their homework. I stop to think, 'What would Ingmar have said?' Then I let myself be directed by what I think he would ask of me. I know where he would say, 'Stop it, that's too much.' Even without him, I still feel very much influenced and guided by him. I think about wasting time — I don't want to hear bull — from directors any more."

For Miss Ullmann, this is unusually tough talk. She is almost notorious for her compulsion to please, to avoid giving offense, to be nice always and under all circumstances. Moreover, she carries such heavy burdens of guilt that, when she is writing, there are actually subjects she can only dare to tackle in English; Norwegian would paralyze the pen. To a degree, she is persuaded that she's really better nowadays at exposing the darker side of her character. She has learned "to speak my mind, even if it might not be sweet, even if it's angry." Still, she's something of a failure at behaving like an important star.

Her dressing room, for example, is often as busy as Trafalgar Square. "Everybody is passing through. I don't say, 'Get out; I want quiet.' That's how deep-seated is the guilt. I'm so privileged, how can I ask for something like that? What will they think of me? So I open the door and I smile and I answer and my head is swimming." Certainly she knows it's not unreasonable to want solitude before a performance; one of these days, she thinks, no, she hopes she's going to learn how to ask for it.

'Sometimes I feel I'm working with directors who haven't done their homework.'

of Nora of "A Doll's House" — the worthy woman who stayed and spent a lifetime lying to herself and to the world around her. As her memoirs suggest, she is also, in some ways, the woman Miss Ullmann has always struggled mightily against becoming — a proud spirit imprisoned by social conventions and under a lifetime sentence of guilt.

That she is playing in "Ghosts" right now is the result of an absurd misunderstanding only someone like Liv Ullmann, with her talent for finding roses blooming in ruins, would consider a lucky accident. From time to time in the last decade, she has worked in Hollywood and on Broadway, but her English, while fluent, is imperfect. Last year, when her agent asked whether she would consider playing Ibsen in America again — she did "A Doll's House" in 1975 — Miss Ullmann was delighted. She was also under the impression that the drama offered was "When We Dead Awaken," which she has always wanted to do.

"I thought in America it had been translated into 'Ghosts.' The Norwegian for what you call 'Ghosts' is something else; literally it translates as 'The Walking-Dead.' Some months later, I was sitting in Rome with Norwegian friends, talking about how I was going to do 'When We Dead Awaken.' They said, 'Listen, what do they call that in America?' I said, 'They call it "Ghosts." They, being better educated than me, said, 'Well, listen, you are doing another play.'"

"I got a shock. I thought, 'Am I not too young for her?' At home, Mrs. Alving is played by actresses closer to their 60's. It's like the part you grow into when you don't any more do Hedda Gabler."

The publication of "Ghosts" in 1881 was a scandal; in Norway, booksellers refused to stock it, and for a long time theaters would not stage it. Ibsen's postlude to an unhappy marriage



Liv Ullmann with Kevin Spacey—"At home, Mrs. Alving is played by actresses closer to their 60's. It's a part you grow into when you don't any more do Hedda Gabler."

later. If somebody could touch her, if life could touch her, she could blossom the next day."

Her Helen Alving is a repressed, emotionally blighted woman who, all these years, has smugly fed her sense of duty and her considerable intelligence and starved her feelings. Miss Ullmann has made her plain-looking and given her the kind of tight, purposeful dignity assumed by people who don't feel at home in their skin. She is allowed to look and feel young just once, in the epiphanic moment when she realizes that she denied her husband — and herself — "the joy of life."

Miss Ullmann's career was launched on the Norwegian stage, and for 25 years she has commuted between theater and film, the latter most often and most notably for Ingmar Bergman. Although she was a trained, successful actress when they began a unique collaboration, one that remarkably survived a volatile love affair, he has been her school of continuing education. She has learned to use every resource, including vascular response to emotion, and she looks faintly pleased to hear that from a seat in midorchestra she could be seen turning ashen or pink at appropriate moments.

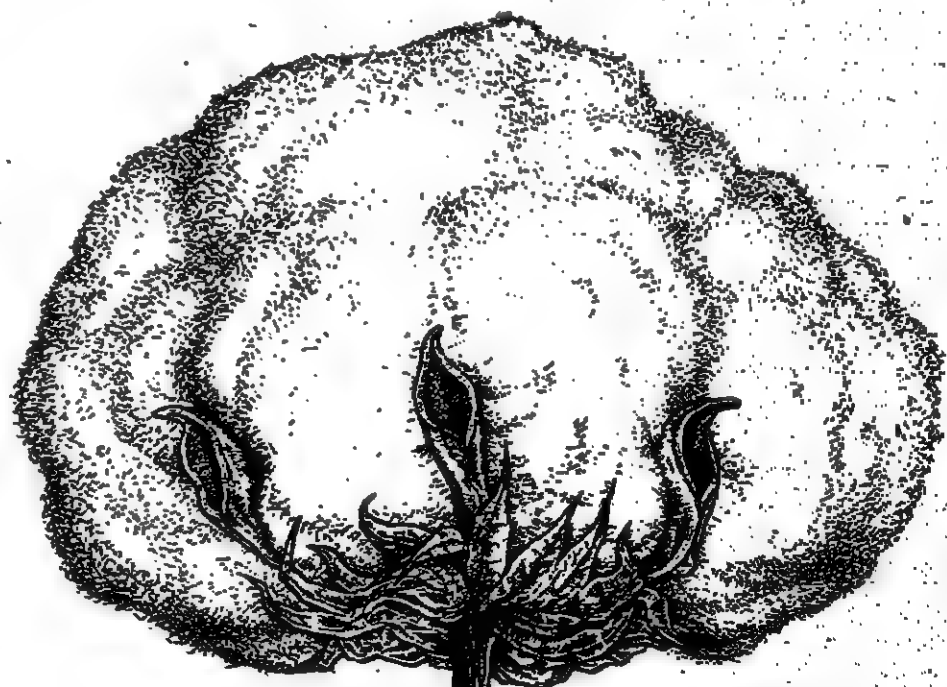
"That's why I believe in no makeup onstage," she says, spearing a small wedge of burger. Actually, for work and for public appearances, her eyes wear a modest touch of cosmetics, but nothing covers her skin. "I can't up-

sort of loving themselves while the audience is lost."

Onstage Miss Ullmann seems to entrance audiences. She has trouble comprehending the ticket holders who bring opera glasses to choice orchestra seats. Perhaps, she muses, they are accustomed to movie closeups. During the entire performance, they sit in the first few rows with glasses trained on her face and some of them go home and write painfully worshipful notes praising her warmth and radiance.

To her fans, she seems to wear the image of a cozy woman, direct and simple, with an innocent gaze and a compelling face that, although famous, is not intimidating. The picture is accurate if incomplete. The private persona includes a sense of irony and a gift for self-mockery. It's hard to think of another international star who could muster a chuckle at the memory of an encounter with a film critic brimming with gratitude that she was neither beautiful nor sexy; there was nothing, he explained, to distract from his appreciation of her fine performances.

Characteristically, Miss Ullmann decided she had surely been complimented for her art. In the same amused vein, she adds that at least "one never has to live up to the reputation of being very beautiful." She did not even consider the hardships involved until a recent filming adventure in Italy. Miss Ullmann has the title role in an Italian-Norwegian co-



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Understanding the true nature of the PLO

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

"WE JUST want them to go home and tell the truth," says Malcolm Hoenlein, director of New York's Jewish Community Relations Council, when asked to explain why he brought nine religious and ethnic leaders — most of them non-Jewish — on a tour of Israel and Lebanon.

Ethnic communities are generally apathetic to foreign affairs, worrying mostly about the U.S. economy and their own livelihoods. But they were distressed by the nightly sights of suffering Lebanese civilians on TV news, and even many American Jews didn't know how to explain it.

Within two weeks, Hoenlein organized the mission, and obtained full funding from the United Jewish Appeal and the Jewish Federation in New York.

"I wanted to find important opinion moulders among the religious and ethnic communities in New York," he says. "The people we selected weren't interested in junkets. Everyone had to cancel previous appointments in order to come."

The mission participants include Bishop Joseph Sullivan of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn; the Rev. Carl Flemister, executive minister of 187 Baptist churches in the New York City area and a prominent black leader; John Nikas, a leader of the Greek community in New York; veteran pro-Israel black leader Bayard Rustin; Joe Tubia, a representative of the Lebanese Christian community, which number over 10,000 in Brooklyn alone; Thomas Hobart, president of the New York State United Teachers' Union, representing over 100,000 teachers and instructors; and Charles Bloomstein, secretary of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute.

Also participating were a number of Jews in prominent positions, including Queens College president Sol Cohen and Al Miller of the Federal Employment and Guidance Service.



Malcolm Hoenlein, right, director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

(Zoom 77)

THE GROUP were most moved during their two days in Lebanon when they visited the village of Aashiya. "The citizens were all driven out of their homes and into the church in 1978," noted Hoenlein. "They were executed there — men, women and children. You can still see the bullet holes. The Christian clergymen were ap-

palled to see a statue of Jesus shot to pieces," he continued. "The graves of these unfortunate Lebanese were completely desecrated and there was clear evidence that the PLO recently played football with some of the skulls they exhumed. The visitors took home bits of glass from the church to make a monument in

their New York church."

An 82-year-old grandmother whose son and son-in-law were butchered by the PLO said: "God bless the Israelis for freeing us." According to Hoenlein, all the Lebanese they encountered — "and we were free to speak to everyone" — voiced their appreciation to the Israel Defence Forces. Even those who had been affected by IDF bullets and bombs did not express anger, he says. Another moving moment was the reunion between Tubia of New York and his 84-year-old father, who still lives in Beirut.

All of the non-Jews in the mission stated that what they saw in Lebanon was clearly different from the depiction of the war that "they had received from U.S. TV and newspapers. They began to understand the true nature of the PLO, rather than the romantic swashbuckling image of freedom fighters that it has enjoyed."

The sponsors of the mission did not request any public statements from the participants. They have returned to New York, and another mission of opinion leaders from New York is due to arrive in a few weeks.

But Hoenlein expects results. "The Rev. Flemister alone speaks to two or three different churches every Sunday, and the churches he heads have 180,000 members." Such talks could be much more effective than a hundred resolutions and public statements made in Jerusalem, he says.

The mission, he feels, would have been much less effective if it had been sponsored by the Foreign Ministry. "It's better for them to be invited by the Jewish community of New York than by the Israeli government," says Hoenlein. "And Jews who are confused by the PLO pictures they have seen will undoubtedly be moved to hear Christian and ethnic leaders say: 'Look, you've got a lot to be proud of in Israel.'"

Israel as liberator

By HAIM SHAPIRO / Jerusalem Post Reporter

Christians. It was the media, and not the Christian leadership, which portrayed Israel as villains, they suggested.

Reverend Paul Stagg, general secretary of the New Jersey Council of Churches, seemed to express a consensus when he said that "while all war is evil, it has to be measured against the alternatives. There was not as much destruction as we had heard." He added that he now sees that it was important for the Lebanese that the PLO be removed from the scene.

Dr. Charles Wissink, a professor at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary and a member of the executive of the U.S. National Coun-

cil of Churches, said that the word "liberator" came to his mind in reference to the Israeli role in Lebanon. "It was important for me to see how humanely Israel is dealing with the Lebanese people."

While denying that the National Council of Churches is necessarily anti-Israeli, Wissink seems to represent a minority view in a body which has widespread representation both in Orthodox churches with followers in many Arab countries and in Protestant denominations with missions in these same countries. It is this familiarity, he suggested, which produces a degree of "sympathy" for the Arab point of view, he said.

But if he had more reservations about the Middle East statement adopted last year by the A.C.C., which called for talks with the PLO, after having seen the work of the terror organization at close range, he also feels that "now is the time for Israel to take the initiative in solving the Palestinian problem."

Dr. David Lockard, of the Southern Baptist Convention, found "incredible and encouraging" the degree to which the IDF had taken steps to ensure its own humanity. He too felt it would be hard to define a "good war," but he noted the large number of Lebanese casualties in the seven years leading up to the war.

Lockard quoted a doctor he met in Sidon as saying that the Lebanese had never asked for material aid. All they asked for was understanding. "It was worth a year in my life," Lockard said, "to gain a little more understanding."

Get ready for planting

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



The aquilegia also thrives and flowers in full shade.

"THE LORD GOD planted a garden...for the man he had formed" (Gen. 2:8).

The privilege of being connected with the creation of a garden has been ours from the beginning. Plants inhabited the earth countless generations before man appeared. They have been man's to choose and to adapt to his liking. The Bible is the best evidence that most of the tribes of ancient Israel cultivated the soil and grew cereals, vegetables, fruit and herbs, as well as ornamental plants for shade and beauty. When about a century ago the first pioneers (the Biluim) appeared in the country and founded Rishon LeZion, they soon proved that 2,000 years of exile had not expunged that dedication. Their famous vineyards and orange groves are living witnesses to this.

A similar dedication was reflected when, about 100 years ago, a handful of young Jews went out from the walled city of Jerusalem to make the first terraced gardens in the newly-established settlement of Yemin Moshe (opposite Mt. Zion), founded by Sir Moses Montefiore.

SEPTEMBER is the most important month in Israel's gardening calendar. The already somewhat lower temperature allows more outdoor activities and gives newly-planted seedlings a better chance of establishing themselves. This is the month to create a new garden or to renew an old one.

In coming columns we shall deal with lawns, cacti, shrubs and trees, but this time we start with flowers. Preparing a garden-bed for planting entails spreading an organic fertilizer evenly over the surface and digging it in. When

you turn the soil you are not only moving the poorer soil from below to the surface and the richer surface soil into the deeper area, but by burying sprouting weeds are providing another enrichment to your planting medium, the so-called green manure.

Plan your flowerbeds carefully and try to get the maximum attractiveness even in a limited space. September is an all-round planting season, but annuals are the most suitable and easy-to-grow flowers, as well as the cheapest.

Consult your nurseryman, who at this time has an abundance of seedlings to offer. You do not need to buy more expensive container-born plants.

During the cooler period of September (never plant on hamsin days!) loose seedlings from the nursery frame will also do. We don't recommend making your own flower nursery in September; it may take six to eight weeks to produce sufficiently strong seedlings, which means that you can't transplant before November. Plants set out in September, however, will bloom in the autumn and most of them, when regularly fed and mulched, will keep flowering even in winter.

Plant systematically. Tall plants for the background, those of medium height in the middle and low growing ones set out in the front row. Also take colour contrast into consideration. Never place a plant with a yellow bloom near one with a pink or white flower.

HERE ARE some popular annuals which grow well in all parts of this country and are available now at most of our well established nurseries and garden centres.

Low-growing plants (10-25 cm.). Nemesis (Nemesis strumosa, nemesis megueniet in Hebrew); pansy (Viola tricolor; amon vetamar); phlox (Phlox drummondii, shelhav drumandi); sweet alyssum (Lobularia maritima, melani rehant or salsela keise); verbena (Verbena hybrida, verbena hakitayim); California poppy (Eschscholtzia in Latin and Hebrew); English daisy (Bellis perennis, bat-hen); petunia (the same

in Latin and Hebrew).

Medium height (30-45 cm.). African daisy (Dimorphoteca aurantiaca, margarit africana or diceronia zehava); marigold (Calendula officinalis, tsipornel-hehatal); flax (Linum grandiflorum, pisha godia prahim); gailardia (Gaillardia aristata, gayardia memulenet); love-in-a-mist (Nigella damascena, nigella or ketsah); painted tongue (Salpiglossis sinuata, sugit mefureset); rudbeckia (Rudbeckia bicolor, rudbeckia dugwayi); toad flax (Linaria maroccana, pishant marokani).

Tall-growing flowers (45-60 cm. or more). Snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus, ba ha'ari); stock (Matthiola incana, mantur ma'afir); larkspur (Delphinium ajacis, darban haparah or darvanti escholi); godetia (godetia golata prahim); Clarkia (Clarkia elegans, dorkia).

Stocks, gailardias and English daisies can also be grown as biennials. Annuals for direct sowing. All the above plants will do better if they are transplanted from a nursery frame or a flower-pot into the garden; but we know some very popular flowers that don't like being disturbed and grow much better when sown in situ. Here are four which, sown now or in early October, will provide lovely flowers in the spring:

Lupine (Lupinus hartwegii, nurmus gadol); Nasturtium (Tropaeolum majus, kova hanazir); poppy (papaver somniferum, pereg tarbut); sweet pea (Lathyrus odoratus, topah rehant or ajuna rehant).

Sweet pea is a climber and needs staking. Poppy has such minute seeds, that two or three thinings are essential. Nasturtium is also good for balcony boxes or hanging baskets.

Biennials. There is a group of most decorative flowers that demand greater patience from the gardener; they never bloom during their first year. Many beginners, not informed accordingly by the nurseryman, believe it's their fault when these comparatively expensive plants do not respond to their devoted treatment. More patience, please! During their first year, biennials produce green, leafy flowerless rosettes but the next spring they compensate richly for the long period of waiting with most decorative, long-lasting multicoloured, and sometimes scented flowers.

Here are a few of the biennials available now at most nurseries. Bellflower (campanula medium, pa'amoni benunit); carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus, tsiporen hakuripol); foxglove (Digitalis purpurea, estbaoni argmanit); sweet william (Dianthus barbatus, tsiporen tsafuf); wallflower (Cheiranthus cheiri, mantur tsahov).

Perennials. Finally we have a fourth group of plants that last for many years. Flowerbed preparations for perennials should be made more carefully because the plants will live for more than just a season or two. Perennials differ in height and colour should be arranged accordingly. Spaces between rows and from plant to plant should be three times for those annuals, because perennials grow runner sprouts and their constantly growing roots need a wider space. Here, too, we have to deal with three categories of plants according to their maximum height.

Low-growing perennials. Bugleweed (Ajuga reptans, had safu sohelet); gazania (Gazania longiscapa, gazania arukat givoli); violet (Viola odorata, sigal rehant); bilbergia (Bilbergia nutans Bilbergia nutans).

Medium-height perennials. Aquilegia (Aquilegia hybrida Latin and Hebrew); Penstemon (Penstemon barbatus, penstemon sa'ir); shasta daisy (Chrysanthemum maximum, hartsil levana prahim); statice (Limonium sinuatum ad-od); red hot poker (Kniphofia hybrida, triloma).

Tall-growing perennials. Coreopsis (Coreopsis grandiflora, coreopsis gol prahim); hollyhock (Althea rosea, hatmit tarbuti); scencio (Senecio cineraria, savlan adin); veronica (Veronica spicata, veronika meshubeler).

Don't overplant all your available garden space with the flowers we've mentioned here. Leave enough room for the lovely spring-flowering bulbs that will be described later.

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THE INSIDE TRACK

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9 HELENE HAMALKA... (Tefahot Bldg, corner Horkanos). Sun-Thur 9-1, 4-7, Friday 9-1.30. Tel. 222612.

THE ANSWER IS "PIEFORT, FROM ISRAEL"

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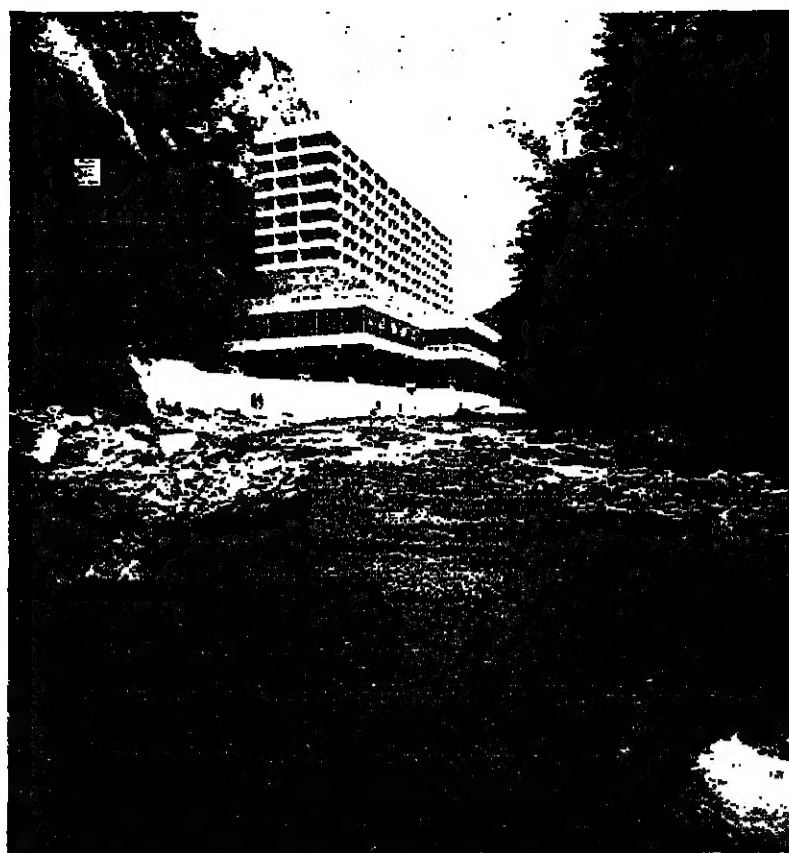
Mouthwatering Black Forest Cream Cake, heavenly Pina Colada Pie, delicious Roccoco Cake and stunning Strawberry Cream Cake are just a few of the gorgeous offerings at the new Judea Lounge Patissiere, the Jerusalem Hilton's own "take out" cake shop. Having a special event, friends round for tea, or just feeling a little self-indulgent? Make it memorable with cakes from the JERUSALEM HILTON, JUDEA LOUNGE PATISSIERIE, open every day from 10 a.m. till midnight. Special orders in advance Tel. 536151 ext. 3220.

Rumania beckons with low-cost vacation tours

Special to The Jerusalem Post
RUMANIA offers the tourist a blend of ethno-national antiquity reaching back to the days of the Roman republic, breath-catching beauty of mountain, sea and lake, and spas that are just what the doctor ordered.

The Bukovina Hills area, to name but one sector, features folk-costumed inhabitants, characteristic pottery, folk dancing and fairs. The Carpathians offer mountaineering and riding (stay at the Poiana Brasov Alpin Hotel, one of the many good hotels) and the Bran Castle area. The Jewish visitor will find synagogues, a Jewish History Museum and Jewish State Theatre and, of course, kosher

eating places.
All this is but the minutest of indications of what Rumania has to offer. But one must not neglect to mention the country's culture and art, which includes sculpture by Brancusi, the George Enescu Philharmonic Orchestra and more.
Here are some indications of prices:
Charter flight from Ben-Gurion, \$344. Group trips, starting September, 15 days, \$600, include flight, full board, touring. Vacation in the Carpathians — starting September, for 7 days, full board from \$139-\$214. Spa cure and recreation holiday, starting September, 18 days, \$312-\$473, full board treatment. Geriatric cure, starting September, 14 days, \$813, full board, treatment. Treatments with special Rumanian products, e.g., Bolcil — medicinal herb extract treatment for rheumatism, circulatory disorders, arthritis, etc., 17 days \$405. Vacation on the Rumanian Black Sea coast, starting September, \$139-\$206.



The "Roman Hotel" in Herculane is set in a wooded mountain gorge overlooking cool waters.

Alliance Assurance Company Limited					
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.12.81					
(in 1,000 Pounds Sterling)					
1980	1981	1980	1981	1981	1981
175,154	Investments	192,555	58,271	Capital, Funds & Surplus	64,501
35,012	Fixed Assets	41,338	86,240	General Insurance Fund	96,598
104,761	Other Assets	130,958	109,740	Outstanding Claims	129,865
			60,676	Other liabilities	73,887
314,927		364,851	314,927		364,851
STATISTICAL REPORT OF REVENUE & PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.81					
1980	1981	1980	1981	1981	1981
180,627	General Insurance Premium		206,155		
(7,507)	Profit (Loss) in General Insurance		(9,746)		
27,722	Income from Investments less deduction of Expenses not debited to Revenue Account		32,788		
13,025	Business Profits (before Reserves)		14,854		
DETAILS OF ISRAELI BUSINESS PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.81 (in 1,000 Israel Sheqel)					
1980	1981	1980	1981	1981	1981
2,653	General Insurance Premium & Registration Fees		5,460		
(188)	Profit (Loss) in General Insurance		331		
138	Investment Profit after deduction of Expenses not debited to Revenue Account		438		
(50)			769		
ISRAELI INVESTMENTS AS AT 31.12.1981					
1980	1981	1980	1981	1981	1981
2,773	1. Liabilities in Israel		4,981		
2,673	2. Recognised Investment in Israel		4,770		
(100)	3. Surplus (Deficit) Investment in Israel		(217)		
508	4. Unrecognised Investment in Israel		439		
NOTES: Full and detailed report with explanation and comments including Auditors Report obtainable on demand from the General Agents and Attorneys in Israel at their Offices, 18, Idelson St., Tel Aviv. Telephone 293313 (6 lines). This publication is in compliance with the Insurance Business (Superintendence) Law 1981.					
NATIONAL INSURANCE OFFICE LTD. General Agents & Attorneys in Israel for General and Marine Business HADAR INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED: AGENTS FOR MARINE BUSINESS					

As Hadassah Convention brings 2,000 to J'lem... World Tourism meet in Acapulco condemns Israel

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The World Tourism Conference (WTO) held last week in Acapulco, Mexico, attacked Israel for "exploiting the tourist resources of Lebanon," tourism ministry officials said here yesterday.

The WTO claimed that Israel had publicized tourist excursions to Lebanon and printed maps including routes into Israel's northern neighbour.

In fact, although the Defence Ministry has authorized two-way tourist traffic between the countries, and there have been tourist tours of Lebanese into Israel, there have as yet been no such tours into Lebanon and no such maps have been printed.

The resolution was supported by 29 Arab, Communist and African countries, with eight countries, including the U.S., Canada, Italy and the Philippines, voting against.

Twenty, mostly European countries, abstained.
The Arab bloc failed, however, in its efforts to have the credentials of the Israeli delegation nullified.
Meanwhile in Jerusalem the Hadassah Convention is sounding a loud note of optimism for Israel's tourism industry, in the doldrums because of the Lebanon campaign, according to Yigal Yardeni, director of Koper Conventions.
Some 2,000 Hadassah delegates from the U.S. are here for an average stay of 13 to 14 days, which compares with the national average of 11.2 days per tourist. As in their custom, the Hadassah women stay in the nine 4 and 5-star Jerusalem hotels. Yardeni said. They will travel all over the country in 36 buses, spending a total of \$4 million on transportation and accommodations. Flights and general tourist purchases. Some 200 of them will have visited Egypt before or after the convention.

Balance of payments worsens

Post Economic Reporter
Israel's balance of payments deficit increased by 6 per cent during the period between April and July this year as compared to the same period in 1981. This was disclosed by the Central Bureau of Statistics.
The increase resulted from a

decrease of exports of eight per cent, whereas imports only decreased by three per cent.
These figures are despite the decrease in world fuel prices during the past year. Although Israel's oil imports increased by 17 per cent, during the first seven months of 1982, the cost of oil imports was the same as in 1981.

Avis more profitable here than in Europe

TEL AVIV. — The branch of the Avis car rental firm in Israel has shown higher profits than branches in Spain, Italy and France. This is the second year running that Avis Israel has outstripped the company's European branches. A preliminary check indicates 25 per cent higher profits over those of the preceding year.
This was announced last week by Tom Swartele, vice-president for European Operations at Avis.

Swartele was here during a get-acquainted-visit in connection with his new appointment.
The Avis general manager here, Shimon Danai, told Swartele that the company will soon open new branches in East Jerusalem, Herzliya and Rishon LeZion.
Despite the general decline in tourism, Danai said, Avis had developed new marketing spheres: car rentals for local firms and members of the foreign and local press.

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Modular furniture for children



spray lacquer is a glue sniffer's delight.

Setting up his small workshop at 11 Rehov Matalon, just off Herzl, Ya'akov Berg decided to concentrate on clothing closets.

However, the arrival of many young-halutzim suggested to Berg an impending baby boom. So he switched lines and began crafting youth furniture.

His judgment was correct. Business boomed, boomed and continued to boom. Today, Berg, his two sons and his son-in-law, are probably Israel's largest manufacturers of children's furniture, with their own large plant in the Ra'anana industrial zone. The original premises at Matalon and Herzl Streets have been preserved, modernized and air-conditioned, and it is now just another branch showroom in the Jacob Berg & Sons nationwide network of 10 wholly-owned shops and 30 licensed dealerships.

"We figure we command about a quarter of the youth furniture market," Yisrael Berg, managing director, told The Jerusalem Post recently. "Yes, there is competition. But there is room for all of us in the business since Israeli parents, compared with those elsewhere, have a strong awareness of the value of furnishing a child's room properly. That's why we've grown."

In a corner of the Rehov Matalon showroom — on the spot where Ya'akov Berg used to plane closet

shelves by hand — there now stands a large desk computer whose display screen updates a clerk with latest order details and other data from Berg salesmen here and abroad.

"I would like to boost my exports," says Berg. "Last year our sales abroad accounted for about 15 per cent of output. But I think we could do better. Unfortunately, 1982 will apparently be a weak year for exports in view of the worldwide recession, which means furniture dealers reduce their inventories."

Berg & Sons have been exporting since 1978 — solely to the U.S. — and have been awarded the Approved Exporter title for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981, by virtue of having exported \$100,000 or more every year.

Yisrael Berg recently returned from England, where he enrolled a local agent as his sales representative. In America, the Berg line of children's furniture is distributed by a New Jersey-based Israeli.

A feature of the Berg line is the rounded corner construction, based on a registered family patent. It is available on all of the company's beds, desks, cupboards and bookcases.

The 80 master carpenters at the plant in Ra'anana work with Israeli-made chipboard and melamine laminates. Machinery and equipment are almost exclusively German, as are the screws, bolts and other hardware.

Awarded the seal of the Israel Standards Institute, all Berg furniture is "modular." That means units can be combined to double or treble their size, or pre-designed to a degree by the customer before he makes his purchase. The favourite colours are currently natural wood, light oak, orange, dark blue and olive green.

"Our children's furniture is aimed at the two-year-old-and-up market," Yisrael Berg pointed out. "But with our enlarged plant capacity we must think big. That's why in about a month we will be introducing a brand new line — infants' cribs and matching dressers. After all, we are a growing country!"

U.S.-Israel partnership in genetic engineering research

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A partnership for "genetic engineering research and development" in Israel was recently set up by the First Mississippi Corp and International Genetic Sciences, of New York City. First Mississippi Corp. specializes in chemicals, energy and fertilizers.

The new company, yet to be given a name, which will be based at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, will develop several projects worked out by Prof. A. Loyer of the university. Loyer will also serve as chief scientist of the company.
During the initial stages, which will begin this autumn, between \$4m. and \$5m. are expected to be invested. The company, like all those carrying out R. & D. in Israel, has been promised significant financial support from the office of the Chief Scientist in the Industry Ministry.
The projects, planned are con-

cerned mainly with gene transfer "in animal and plant cells. Initial work will be chiefly devoted to R. & D. which will later be used in pharmaceuticals and agriculture."

It was stated that commercial applications of genetic research could eventually include the ability to enhance crop and livestock production, the development of vaccines, and the production of industrial chemicals.

Members of the new company's scientific advisory board include Prof. Frank Ruddle, chairman of the Yale University Biology Department; Prof. Demetrios Papahadjopoulos, of the Cancer Research Institute of the University of California at San Francisco; Prof. Adolph Grassman, of the Institute of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry at the Free University of Berlin, West Germany; and Prof. Loyer.

Prof. Efraim Katzir, of the Weizmann Institute, will serve as senior adviser.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

- TV series in fragments (5)
- Tough player at hockey? (5)
- If you seem to be caught, beware! (4,3)
- Like novel expectations (3)
- Plant resembling a pansy (5)
- Go and get it! (5)
- Maintained everybody — for example, Edward (7)
- Semi-mobile gang? (3)
- Could they give a bad taste to eels, possibly? (4)
- Queen for a reign, funnily enough? (6)
- Run out from the safe? (5)
- A boy's name for duck liver (6)
- Singer with Diana and Virginia (4)
- Used to be an article between two points (3)
- A noted show (7)
- Four-legged female kept inside (5)
- It's empowered to arrange a jaunt (5)
- Discoloured Roman numerals (5)
- Not in favour of dopes sprawling around the post office (7)
- Objects to a scrap being fixed (5)
- One person's units of heredity (5)

DOWN

- Rush and injure the French (6)
- Figure to take steps about certain locations (6)
- He's always thirsty in Lesotho (3)
- Sent up (5)
- Might he have a look for his hook? (7)
- A state of some hauteur, possibly (4)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Carpenter's tool (5)
- Pocket (5)
- Made of clay (7)
- Unconcealed (5)
- Brilliance (5)
- Pointed steple (5)
- Stops (7)
- Get older (3)
- Watches (4)
- Trapped (6)
- Entity (5)
- Began (6)
- Ego (4)
- For each (3)
- Vacation (7)
- Razor sharpener (5)
- Not fresh (5)
- Defeats (5)
- Persian (7)
- Stumbles (5)
- Old Russian rulers (5)

DOWN

- Servants' uniform (6)
- Body sensory fibres (6)
- Consume (3)
- Halts (5)
- Looking intently (7)
- Formerly (4)
- Become different (6)
- Horse (5)
- Ancient fabulist (5)
- Allude (5)
- Carrying weapons (5)
- Improve (5)
- Pry (5)
- Punters (7)
- Annoy (6)
- Klaxons (6)
- More recent (6)
- Brass section (5)
- Undergarment (4)
- Nocturnal flier (3)

Solutions to today's puzzle tomorrow

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution
ACROSS. — 3, Reap. 8, M-Ada-m. 10, Ca-po-n. 11, Top. 12, D-ruid. 13, Dec-linal. 15, Drank. 18, Tam. 19, Sledge. 21, Loyalty. 22, Oval. 23, Fe-R-n. 24, Rec-over. 26, C-act-us. 29, Klt. 31, Ashes. 32, H-em-ock. 34, Asses. 35, Royal Oak. 36, C-apri. 37, Octet. 38, Sally.

Yesterday's Easy Solution
ACROSS. — 3, Chars. 8, Mire. 10, Itchy. 11, Lot. 12, Snide. 13, Merited. 15, Delve. 18, Sat. 19, Allied. 21, Captive. 22, Iron. 23, Mere. 24, Trainer. 26, Grebes. 29, Don. 31, Sited. 32, Betters. 34, Livid. 35, Ire. 36, Bantu. 37, Roads. 38, Smile. 39, DOW. — 1, Files. 2, Artisan. 4, Hind. 5, Riddle. 6, Steel. 7, Shove. 9, Tor. 12, Setters. 14, Tap. 16, Liver. 17, Edged. 19, Avoided. 20, Sings. 21, Comet. 23, Mention. 24, Tedium. 25, Not. 27, Rival. 28, Belts. 30, Credo. 32, Bill. 33, Era.

WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM MUSEUMS
Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology; Art for Humour's Sake, humour in contemporary art (till 7.9); Old Gods and Young Heroes. Pearlman Collection of Mays Ceramics; Statuesmen in Colour, contemporary photography (till 4.9); Jewish Treasures from Paris (till end August); On the Surface, approaches to paint and canvas in art of our time (till 6.9); Charles and Evelyn Kramer Gift of M.C. Escher's Graphic Work (till end August); Patents, Israeli products: Toys and Games of the Ancient World (Rockefeller Museum); Colour (Paley Centre, next to Rockefeller); Touch children's exhibition; Artists' Tribute to Bertha Urdang (till 7.9); Special Exhibit: Islamic Armour (Rockefeller Museum); Special Exhibit: Adornment of a Jewish Bride, according to tradition of Herzl, Afghanistan (till 31.8); Special Exhibit: Gifts to Eliahu Dohkin Pavilion for Ancient Glass; Special Exhibit: Throne Legs One in Bronze, from Samaria, 6th-4th cent. B.C.E.; Special Exhibit: Selection of Jewellery from Bukhara (till 31.8); Special Exhibit: Menorah by Tsai, based on electronic feedback and vibration (till 31.8).
Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5, At 11: Guided tour in English, 10.30 and 3.30; "The Circus" (Charlie Chaplin) film, 12.30; Art Films, "Fantasy in Art, Art Nouveau, Kindness Week", Max Ernst, Kandinsky, Escher (free with admission ticket).

CONDUCTED TOURS
HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations • Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus • Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-426271.
Hebrew University:
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from "The Broomman Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.
Emma — World Rel. Zionist Women, 26 Ben Maimon. Visit our projects: Call 02-662468, 630620; 03-789942, 708440.
American Mizrahi Women. Free Morning Tours — 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 69-9222.
Tel Aviv MUSEUMS.
Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Jubilee Exhibitions (1932-1982). The Twenties in Israel Art: Masters of Modern Art: City and Art, the Berlin Secession at the Turn of the Century. Dizenhoff House, the early years of Tel Aviv Museum.
Visiting Hours: Sat. 10-2; 7-10, Sun-Thur. 10-10, Fri. closed.
Haima Robinson Pavilion: Sun-Thur. 9-1; 5-8, Sat. 10-2, Fri. closed.
CONDUCTED TOURS
American Mizrahi Women. Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106.
WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 89537.
PIONEER WOMEN — NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Call for reservations: Tel Aviv, 256096.
Haifa
What's On in Haifa, dial 04-640940.
Rehovot
The Weizmann Institute. Grounds open to public from 8.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Visitors invited to see audio-visual programme on Institute's research activities, shown regularly at 11.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Friday 11.00 a.m. only.
Tours of the Weizmann House every half hour from 10.00 to 3.30 p.m., Sunday to Thursday. Nominal fee for admission to Weizmann House. No visits on Saturdays and holidays.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

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Jerusalem: Hadassah Mount Scopus, 818111.
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Tel Aviv: Yari, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 612474.
Kupat Holim Meuhedet, 15 Spruzak, 265200.
Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetski, 91122.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 666156.

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.
Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, — 234019. Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim) — 781111.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, ENT, Hadassah E.K. (internal, surgery, orthopedics), Migav Ladsch (obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Ropah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology).
Migav Ladsch: Open line 4-6 p.m. every Monday answers to obstetrics, gynecological, sterility, sexual functioning, and family planning problems. Tel. 02-433336.

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KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

Ari Roth
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Elul 11, 5742 • Zil-Ki'adab 13, 1402

Our self determination

THE PLO EXODUS from West Beirut is going full blast. Some 9,000 men (and a handful of women) have already departed for faraway Arab lands such as Tunisia and South Yemen or for nearer destinations such as Syria and Jordan, and now they are being joined by their leaders as well. Three of the more radical terrorist chieftains — George Habash, Naeef Hawatme and Ahmed Jibril — have already reached Damascus, and before the end of the week they will be followed by warlord Yasser Arafat himself.

That these leaders have all escaped unscathed from the IDF's assault is, in some measure, an Israeli failure. Their physical annihilation was one of Defence Minister Sharon's avowed war aims, seconded by Mr. Begin when he drew, in a cable to President Reagan, a picture of West Beirut as "Berlin" where "Hitler and his henchmen" were hiding in a bunker, deep beneath the surface, amongst innocent civilians.

Now, it appears, "Hitler and his henchmen" of the PLO variety will be free, as it were, to pick up elsewhere what they left off in West Beirut. This, in effect, is what they have been promising their scattered troops: but will they really be as free as they were when they possessed a territorial base in a state-within-a-state in Lebanon? It is not likely that they will. Mr. Begin was right when he told the *New York Times* that the PLO is a "beaten organization" that is incapable of conducting anything but "individual terror acts."

Such acts, of course, have always been the PLO's forte, even after it acquired the ability to hurl Katyusha rockets over the border into Galilee. Despite its present wide dispersion, and the control to which it might be subject by the host governments, the PLO could seek to vent its frustrations by stepping up individual terror. But this should now be easier to check and counter, and need not be feared.

Where the fear of the PLO should especially subside is in the territories held by Israel. To the extent that support of the PLO by the local Palestinian population in the past was a product of such fear, that support should now dissipate. Humbled by Israel's military might, and deserted in its hour of need by the supposedly friendly Arab states, the PLO would seem to have also lost its power to terrorize the people it has purported to represent into following its lead.

On the face of it, this is precisely what Operation Peace for Galilee was meant to achieve. But how does Israel plan to take positive advantage of the PLO's discomfiture? What alternative to the PLO programme has Israel to offer that has any chance of acceptance by the Arab people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

Such an alternative would not, needless to say, come in the form of the demilitarized Palestinian state proposed, inter alia, to Mr. Sharon during his visit to Washington last week. This, not because any such plan is premature, in terms of Camp David, nor because a demilitarized Palestinian state might, in time, become a military base against Israel, nor because Israel is entitled under Resolution 242 to substantial border rectifications in the West Bank that would make any notion of a Palestinian state wholly impractical.

Israel's real objection today to such a proposal lies in the commitment of the present government to the absorption of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, sooner or later, into Israel. What it offers to the more than a million Palestinians in the territories is the prospect of living where they are as non-Israeli citizens under permanent Israeli tutelage but with a minimal local autonomy.

How minimal that autonomy would be was disclosed again yesterday in a report that the military government had expropriated another 5,000 dunams of land, in the Ramallah district, from private Arab claimants to help establish a Jewish settlement.

That more than a few village league leaders will accept this Israeli offer need hardly be expected. But Israel has a powerful card working in its favour. It already controls most of the West Bank land, and is master of its destiny even without a large-scale settlement drive. Moreover, there does not seem to be anyone on the outside to deflect Israel from its policy of gradual annexation of western Eretz Yisrael. The U.S. may protest some Israel moves, but won't go far beyond rhetoric.

The problem of the territories has, therefore, become by and large a domestic Israeli matter. For the external players have been neutralized by the consequences of the war in Lebanon. Can Israel carry the burden of these largely non-Jewish territories and still remain a Jewish state? Is Israel's absorptive capacity large enough to contain something that will, in due course, be dubbed Israel's Bantustan?

It is now Israel's own people that must answer these questions. The PLO's banishment itself provides no answer.

JEMAYEL—INTELLIGENCE BLUNDER BY WASHINGTON

By WOLF BLITZER / Jerusalem Post Correspondent

A VISIT to the Lebanese capital has tied up several loose ends still surrounding the mystery of the recent fighting in Lebanon.

Discussions with well-placed American, Israeli and Lebanese officials in Washington and Jerusalem now in Beirut have confirmed that the end-of-August scheduled presidential elections in Lebanon played a significant role in the timing of Operation Peace for Galilee.

Furthermore, senior Israeli officials consistently discouraged Lebanese Christian forces under the command of Bashir Jemayel from actually getting into the battle against the PLO in West Beirut. Jerusalem feared that such blatant military cooperation with Israel would undermine Jemayel's chances for winning the presidency. Israeli military experts also did not believe that the physical involvement of the Christians on the battlefield would add measurably to the prospects of a military defeat of the PLO.

Israel's military and political alliance with President-elect Jemayel is considerably closer than had been thought in Washington. For several years, there has been close cooperation between the Israeli government and the Phalange leadership, including many secret visits to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem by Jemayel and his senior aides. Virtually every aspect of the war was coordinated.

Israeli officials on the spot in Beirut have vouched for Jemayel's sincerity. With the ouster of the PLO from West Beirut and southern Lebanon, Jemayel's Lebanese Forces now are clearly the dominant Lebanese military power in the country. In no small measure, Jemayel has managed to

achieve his strong status because of his very extensive cooperation with Israel and, according to Israeli officials, he fully appreciates this.

FOR MORE than a year, Israeli and Lebanese Christian officials were aware that President Elias Sarkis' six-year term of office was due to expire at the end of this summer. Sarkis was elected in 1976 when Syria was the decisive military power in Lebanon. At that time, Sarkis was widely regarded as Syrian President Hafez Assad's hand-picked candidate.

According to diplomatic sources in Washington, Jerusalem and Beirut, Jemayel fully understood the lesson of the 1976 election. Although only 34 years old, he has long had ambitions of becoming president.

What was critical in boosting his prospects, he correctly suspected, was the necessity of dealing both the Syrians and the PLO a severe body blow. Given the nature of Lebanese politics, such a weakening of PLO and Syrian power would add appreciably to his chances for success.

Within Israel, there was a sharp debate among the top Israeli military, political, and intelligence leadership over the likelihood of Jemayel's ever winning the presidency. Even with an active Israeli military incursion into Lebanon, some Israeli officials feared, Jemayel was unlikely to be elected.

BUT OTHER Israeli experts on Lebanon — especially those who were in close contact with Jemayel and his forces in recent years — argued strongly that he could indeed establish the legitimacy re-

quired to win. What was needed, they insisted, was some outside support from Israel.

These pro-Jemayel Israeli officials found their assessment running counter to the prevailing American view. Officials in Washington generally discounted Jemayel as a real Lebanese political power — someone with enough credibility to succeed Sarkis.

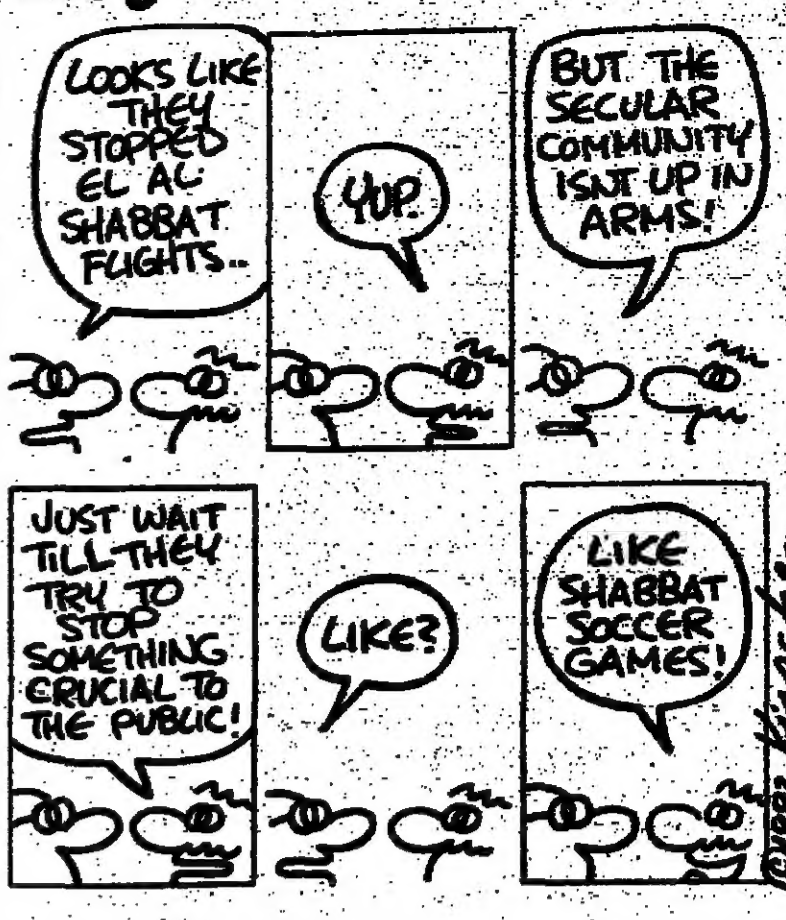
Thus, when Jemayel visited Washington last year, he was barely able to get a meeting with some senior Reagan Administration officials. In the end, he did manage to meet with then-National Security Adviser Richard Allen and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Nicholas Veliotis. But he was snubbed by the other top Reagan hierarchy.

For a very long time, Jemayel's Washington representative, Alfred Mady, was considered an outcast by the State Department, where senior officials regularly referred to Jemayel as a "thug" and a "warlord."

That Washington failed to appreciate Jemayel's potential strength is yet another major U.S. intelligence blunder — not unlike the earlier failure to misread the domestic opposition to the Shah of Iran. Fortunately for the U.S., however, the new Lebanese leadership is basically pro-American. The fallout from this intelligence failure, therefore, will be cushioned.

What has now also been confirmed by a visit to Beirut is that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's oft-repeated statements predicting that Lebanon will shortly follow Egypt's lead and sign a peace treaty with Israel are no mere pipe-

Dry Bones



dreams.

As Jemayel has reconfirmed to Israeli representatives in Beirut in recent days, Lebanon, under his leadership, will establish *de facto* peace with Israel, including a normalization of relations, as a first step towards the eventual signing of a full-scale peace treaty. One should not be surprised to see the Israeli-Lebanese border fully opened to tourism and commercial traffic very soon.

The political situation now in Beirut remains extremely delicate. Jemayel has his work cut out for him in firmly establishing his presidency. In the short run, that will mean keeping a low public profile in dealing with Israel. Still, the relationship that has developed

between Jemayel and Israel over the years is such that a new era in Israeli-Lebanese relations is certainly a realistic prospect.

With the PLO now scattered over several Arab countries and with the election of a pro-Israel president in Lebanon, the entire war, from the Israeli perspective, can take on a different dimension.

After talking with Israeli and Lebanese officials in Beirut — and witnessing the extent of the relationship they have established — a strong case can indeed be made that things are really beginning to fall in Israel's favour and that all of the human and political prices paid by Israel in Operation Peace for Galilee may, in the end, prove to have been worth it.

David Richardson interviews Science Minister Yuval Ne'eman 'Quick Israeli withdrawal would weaken Jemayel'

"JEMAYEL DID NOT say this, but my impression is that he understands that his only chance to unite and rebuild Lebanon is if we stay in Lebanon long enough... I don't want to make things difficult for him, and in the last analysis his problems are not with us but with the Syrians. In fact, he would have cause for concern if Israel should leave too quickly."

Ne'eman did not go to Beirut and meet Jemayel in his capacity as Minister of Science and Development but rather as the former deputy chief of military intelligence and as an Israeli politician concerned with strategic matters.

He recalls an article he wrote in *The Jerusalem Post* at the beginning of the war arguing for a deep Israeli penetration and a long-term presence in Lebanon which would create an opportunity for a new order there which would serve Israel's (and Lebanon's) interests in the area. The outcome of this week's election vindicated his thesis, he feels.

Recalling secret contacts he had with Christian and Shia leaders in Lebanon during the mid-Fifties, Ne'eman says that the Israeli invasion has now allowed Jemayel to win the support of three of the four

major elements in Lebanese society — the Christians, the Shia and the Druse. "What he is lacking is some Sunni Moslem leaders — he has some but not the veteran prime ministers."

Ne'eman was particularly impressed with Jemayel and feels that his commitment to Lebanese nationalism will win him the support of many of the major elements in Lebanon and allow him to use his Phalange forces as the kernel for a new Lebanese army "much like the IDF grew out of the Hagana."

"Jemayel is very dynamic, similar to the model of the Israeli activist who was once in the Palmach and now is the director of a company or sits here," he says, gesturing at the Knesset members' lounge where he met. "He is willing to roll up his sleeves and is pragmatic, unlike the leadership in the Arab world. I had the impression that not only does he know where he wants to go but how to go about getting there."

NE'EMAN FEELS that Syria has clear designs on the northern and eastern areas of Lebanon but rules out any kind of deal with the Syrians that would effectively divide Lebanon. "It's not only immoral but also would not pay in the long run to do a deal with one party at the expense of another." But nevertheless he stresses that in his view it is still not in Israel's interest to withdraw quickly from Lebanon — "not for the peace of Galilee nor for the un-

ity of Lebanon."

The Prime Minister has taken him to task for some of his remarks, Ne'eman admits, stressing that his views are personal and not those of the cabinet.

Tehiya certainly is not concerned about the electoral implications of a prolonged stay in Lebanon. "Tehiya voters would not object to our staying in Lebanon," and Ne'eman is convinced that his party's entering the coalition has so strengthened the government that elections are unlikely for the next two years.

THE IMAGE of the Israeli government as a "crazy government" only helps, Ne'eman says. "It's very good that Israel has the image of solving problems," as the French already say, *a la Israelienne*, meaning that we get up and act."

Ne'eman is also a member of the ministerial committee on Middle East refugees. The war in Lebanon, he says, saw the collapse of the PLO's political profile. "Their military defeat posed no real challenge, but I feel they were defeated politically." The opportunity should be used to raise the problem of the Palestinian refugees and see to their permanent re-settlement.

Their re-settlement need not necessarily be in Lebanon, he says. "I would help the Lebanese government get them out of Lebanon." The acceptance by eight Arab countries of the PLO forces from

Beirut was a precedent, he believes. "They have, after all, agreed to accept an army, terrorists, and I don't envy the Tunisians. So why not accept the women and children as well?"

He would also use the opportunity to re-direct the Arab refugees in Eretz Yisrael (those in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank) to re-settlement in the Arab world. The Gulf States particularly could make use of an expanded and skilled labour force, and Iraq, for instance, has a real interest in bolstering its own Sunni population with Palestinians (who are Sunni) as a counter to the Shia who are aligning themselves with the Shia revolution in Iran.

BUT NE'EMAN points out that an independent development in the region — the announcement of Sunni leaders around Tripoli that they do not recognize Jemayel — might mean the Palestinians can be re-settled there. "If a predominantly Sunni area is formed in the north of Lebanon which would have an interest in strengthening itself with Sunni Palestinians and would be closely connected with Syria, that could be something of a Palestinian national home."

Israel, he asserts, has no humanitarian obligation to the Palestinian refugees, because it accepted an equal number of Jewish refugees from the Arab countries. "It's an exchange of populations," he says.

"In the end, the refugee problem must be settled finally and gradually and with the help of the Americans or some other outside partner. Israel does not have to solve the problem alone, otherwise, we would have to conquer Libya. (for instance) to settle them there. That would really be too much to demand from the IDF."

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READERS' LETTERS

SOLVING MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — Your leader of August 22 reflects the idea, generally promoted by President Reagan, that the Israel-Palestinian Arab issue has to be vigorously and immediately tackled as the world's main issue, always with the implication that Israel has and is sabotaging the peace process and overlooking 30 years of Arab maximalism and intransigence.

One consequence of this anti-Israeli frame of mind is that it recognises only problems in which Israel is involved and can be blamed for, and neglects or even ignores all other problems, even if their urgency is much more pressing, such as that of the 12 million Kurds. These would be delighted to receive the kind of autonomy offered to the Palestinian Arabs, whose maximalist demand for a second state, apart from the already existing one in Eastern Palestine now called Jordan, makes agreement impossible.

The claim that the Palestinian Arab issue is the only and most important one in the world is sponsored by the Arabs. It is time to stop kowtowing to them. Adequate pressure must be put on the Arabs and on Teheran to solve all the Middle East issues — not only those of their choosing and on lines dictated by them.

Israel should strongly reject the constant insinuation that she is the villain of the piece.

PAUL LAX

GREAT LEADER

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — You are very fortunate to have a leader such as Mr. Begin. I, as a Jew (and fellow human being), am proud and in awe.

Mr. Begin's every move in this crisis is heroic and brilliant. Anyone who thinks for a second that Mr. Begin ever acts with callousness or malice or lack of compassion is sorely mistaken.

I truly wish this country had a leader like Mr. Begin and his successors. That is one thing in abundance in Israel — leadership. Something I'm afraid the rest of the world is sorely lacking because there is something fundamentally amiss in the moral fibre of the world — outside Israel.

GERALD CANTOR

New York.

KNESSET ABSENTEEISM

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — Now that the Knesset is in recess, it would be worthwhile to check how many laws it passed during the past year and especially how many members were present at the time of the vote. It would soon be apparent that most laws are approved in the presence of no more than eight to ten members.

In my opinion, the Knesset should pass a law stipulating that one third of its members must be present in the chamber for a vote to be taken on a proposed law.

HAIM MAMON

Jerusalem.

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